SATURDAY NIGHT

1650

OCTOBER 11, 1949

DOLLARS AND DROPKICKS

by Dink Carroll

Spaith, Coach Lear and Hood of the Stampeders. *See page 10.*

10c

How does your M.P. rate? • Michael Barkway

Can Britain afford her defences? • Alastair Buchan

Cocktail party—Yes or No? • Ness and Breen

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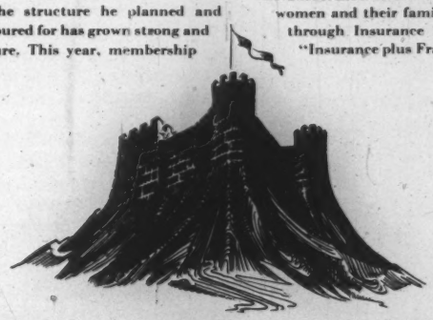

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Yours for Service

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219-9

letters

Welfare State

IN RECENT ISSUES you have maintained that the cost of operating a "Welfare State" made it more difficult to compete in world markets.

My objection to Beveridge Plans is that they remove incentive and stifle enterprise. The pioneer spirit that built the Empire asked for *no* security from cradle to grave.

But is it not true that in the Welfare State the worker simply receives part of his wages in money and part in services? What difference does it make to manufacturing costs whether he pays his doctor as patient or as taxpayer, whether he provides for his old age as policyholder or as taxpayer? . . .

If, to reduce export costs, you deprive the worker of such state-provided benefits without increasing his wages you have simply reduced his standard of living. I submit that the highest standard of living is enjoyed by the US worker, the most efficient and competitive producer in the world today.

Finally, have we not in Canada something of a Welfare State too, with old age pensions, baby bonus and tax-supported schools? I would be much interested in a clarification of the argument that the products of a Welfare State cost more.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. W. R. SACHS

■ *Our argument is that the Welfare State reduces production by reducing incentive, and that reduced production means higher cost goods.*

Stars and Creation

LEX SCHRAG deals (SN Sept. 27) in the usual fashion with the subjects of Sun, Stars and Planets. He mentions a few guesses as to how come the planets; what tore them out of the sun; what stopped them from being torn off altogether, etc.

This article made me ask myself when was the last time I read something which did NOT take it for granted that CREATION was just a myth. Has purposeful, personal creation actually been so discredited that not even one writer can be found, once every ten years, say, who would try to interpret CREATION in terms of such things as modern science knows?

Could you possibly find somebody to write for you again about this matter without automatically offending traditional Christian (and Hebrew) concepts? Why should we sing on Sunday about Him who put the stars into the firmament, when six days a week we have no intention of admitting even His presence?

Oakville, Ont. EDWARD C. ERTL

Forum Fiction

YOUR SLURRING REMARK on the Front Page note on Canadian Index (SN Sept. 27) about short stories in *The Canadian Forum* was unfair and uncalled for.

Canadians have produced very little worthwhile fiction. Only Morley Callaghan has repeatedly turned out work of great merit—not one other Canadian author has created a substantial body of fiction worth more than a tinker's malediction.

It is nice to know, however, that should some native writer produce a short story of quality—and it is rare that such a story is of a nature publishable in the slick, family magazines—there is a Canadian market for his work. To my knowledge the *Forum* is the only such market, and I am aware of *no* other publication in this country which prints as good fiction . . .

Ottawa, Ont. LLOYD WILLIAMS

■ *No slur was intended. We merely remarked that some of the short stories in* The Canadian Forum *had "very peculiar titles . . . but nobody has to read them."*

Hasten the Seaway

YOUR TIMELY statement relating to the St. Lawrence Seaway project (SN Sept. 27) has been uppermost in the minds of engineers for a long time, and the writer trusts that Mr. Rogers' analysis will be given wide publicity so as to start action on this vital project at an early date.

Speaking as an engineer I would say that it is not often recognized that the construction of such projects, combining seaway and hydro-electric stations, requires immense engineering work as to surveying, hydrological research, designing and planning. It would take up to five years, or even more, to complete such a project.

Mr. Rogers's estimate of future power demand emphasizes the warning given by Dr. J. Kopeliowitch, in *Water-power* Sept.-Oct. 1949. In this article Dr. Kopeliowitch brands the deficiencies of the growing demand for electricity supply all over the world as "Public Enemy Number One." Long term planning, based on careful estimates, is essential if water power extensions are to keep pace with the demand for electricity.

The Seaway Project is considered a Federal affair and the new factors in the situation are of vital importance to the economy of all Canada; further, in the face of the large surplus the able Finance Minister D. C. Abbott has been piling up (at the expense of the taxpayers) during the last few years, there is no reason, in the writer's opinion, why this Seaway project cannot be pushed through the present Parliament session.

Considering the present attitude of the United States Senate, Canada can ill afford to wait "until 1951 or later" when the same measure is again introduced for consideration. There is no time to lose, as by 1951 a lot of the engineering work can be accomplished by Canada. There is no doubt that the two Provincial Governments would cooperate wholeheartedly to develop the hydro energy connected with the Seaway Project in the face of the ever increasing demands for cheap and ample supplies of electricity.

Montreal, P.Q. A. T. HURTER, M.E.I.C.

■ *An article in the Business Front, this issue, by Harriet Parsons, also stresses the importance of the Seaway in marketing our great new Labrador iron resources.*

by and large

■ From Archangel, Hilliers, B. C., comes news of the birth of Gabriel Archangelovitch I, first sanctioned (father's name not given) child of the Spiritual Community of Christ, offshoot of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors. One hundred and eighty strong, they renounce all property connections and dedicate themselves to each other and collective humanity. They also share mates.

■ Dr. Daniel P. Mowry of McGill University bravely stated at a dentists' convention at St. Andrews, N.B., that if children must chew something tobacco would be better than gum as it more closely resembles food.

■ Conflicting evidence in the case of the nine barking dogs caused judgment to be reserved by the Whitby (Ont.) magistrate. Complainant Dr. G. W. Armstrong of Toronto said: "I couldn't live, couldn't rent, couldn't sell on account of the barking dogs. The day I spoke to the police, Mr. Edwards invited me over to have my head torn off and my teeth kicked in." Another neighbor said that her 6-months-old baby slept ten feet away from the dogs and was not disturbed.

■ Ronald L. Parratt of Kingston, Ont., is one of those rare landlords who won't rent except to couples with

children. Apart from being kind-hearted, he says he gets fewer complaints about children's noise than about the wild parties of childless couples.

■ In Winnipeg, George F. Heckman of Montreal, president of the Canadian Restaurant Association, lamented that most Canadian cooks are imported. Said he: "Canadian cooks lack that creative urge that makes for a national art. We have Winnipeg Goldeye and B.C. pears but no national dish. Only French-Canadian pea soup is an original dish."

■ Yarmouth, N.S., businessman J. D. Cohen announces that work has started on an unusual building project. Six units, each containing four four-room apartments with 700 square feet of floor space, should be finished by Christmas. Weekly rent—five dollars.

■ In Toronto, a 29-year-old woman, name withheld, was arrested for driving with a man sitting on her knee. The charge was drunken driving.

■ At The Pas, Man., P. B. Reader, after thinking over the disadvantages of a dog team, said he would join the Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival parade this winter with a regulation Alaskan sleigh drawn by a mechanical sleigh dog. He would not give details.

■ Haligonians got the bill last week for their summer-long 200th birthday party. Secretary-manager Leonard W. Frazer was pleased to report that it had cost $45 less than estimated; the city only had to pay $94,995.

■ Sergeant Chris Stagg of Calgary's police traffic squad thinks that intelligent people are more likely to be involved in traffic accidents. They find driving so easy they start thinking of something else.

■ Thomas Lamoureux, 76-year-old china repairer of Kingston, Ont., is just about ready for a new beef bone. He has used the same bone for twenty years to mend ivory statues.

■ A new sponsor has been found for B. C.'s damp climate. Vic Nesbitt, president of the province's Association of Fur Breeders, says it's a big factor in improving the quality of ranch-grown mink.

■ Verdun (Que.) policeman Gerard Leroux was called to a noisy party. While there he punched a citizen's nose. Said Judge Edouard Tellier after hearing a charge of simple assault: "Guilty as charged; $10."

■ A Vancouver deputy sheriff found it impossible to get an eviction notice served. The home the tenants were to be evicted from had been removed by a housing project.

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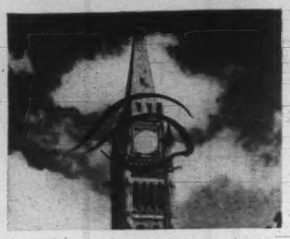


OTTAWA VIEW

BOMB BUSINESS

OFFICIAL OTTAWA took the Russian atom-bomb explosion very calmly. Defence planning has never depended on the assumption of an American monopoly of the atom-bomb. It does depend on a belief in American superiority in atomic weapons, and this belief is unshaken. The incredible technical complexities of producing atomic weapons, rather than any supposed secrets, have given the US an outstanding lead, and the highest authorities here believe that the lead will increase, not diminish, as the years pass.

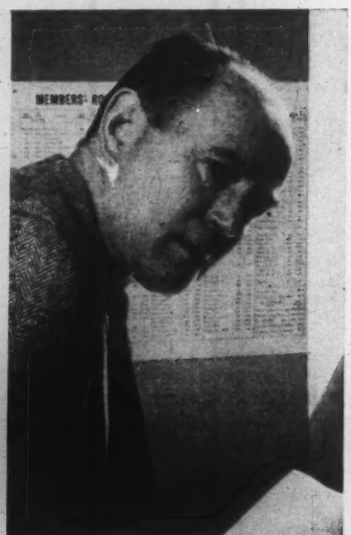
TAKING OUR TIME

THE DEFENCE PLANNING of the Atlantic Pact nations does not suggest any great sense of urgency. The meeting of defence ministers this week, at which Canada was represented by Mr. Brooke Claxton, was the second stage in a ladder descending very slowly to the actual work level. The next stage down is the Chiefs of Staff Committee, and even it will delegate the detailed planning to a standing group of the U.S., Britain and France. This group in turn will have to coordinate the work of the five regional defence groups which have also to be established. Optimists think that practical plans may emerge in about twelve months.

HOWE APOLOGIZES

MR. C. D. HOWE'S admission that the press announcement of increased restrictions on imports of primary steel was made without his knowledge pleased the House of Commons. Mr. Coldwell raised the point, saying, "It would be well to have had the announcement made in the House (which was sitting at the time) rather than by way of press release." Mr. Howe replied that he had fully intended to make the announcement in the House, but it had been released to the press by mistake and he had been surprised to see it in the papers.

Nobody thought it was very important, but it helped to remind everybody concerned that the Government's power to restrict steel imports or to do anything else derives from Parliament and must be accounted for to Parliament. Just in case the large Government majority at the moment tempts ministers to take this for granted members were gratified at Mr. Howe's prompt recognition of his obligation to the House.



—Globe and Mail

"TRAIN OF TOMORROW" *for long-week-ending MP's is gag idea of G. A. Cruickshank, L., Fraser Valley.*

BREAK FOR QUEBEC

THE PROVISION that three out of the nine judges of the new Supreme Court of Canada shall come from the bar of Quebec may have some real practical importance. The usual composition of the Supreme Court on any case is five judges. If this practice continues it will be possible for the first time to hear appeals from Quebec with a majority of Quebec judges. Until now three judges from other provinces, who were not always expert in Quebec law, could overrule two Quebec judges who were.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS SCORE

WHETHER CANADA or Newfoundland gained most from Confederation, the House of Commons has certainly gained from the arrival of the Newfoundland members. They have a salty, forceful and uninhibited approach to politics which the House likes.

CONCILIATOR-IN-CHIEF

ELECTION of Canada's External Affairs Minister as president of the UN Assembly's Political Committee was no surprise. Mr. Pearson takes the deepest interest in the work of the UN and likes it. Some people, indeed, have wished that he would not let it take up so much of his time and energy. On the other hand the history of the League of Nations as well as of the UN showed how much could be done by representatives from smaller powers. Mr. Pearson fills this role well, brings credit to Canada, and makes an important contribution to the United Nations.

HOW SHALL WE PAY?

IN INFORMED CIRCLES there is no dispute that the CBC needs the extra money it asked for in its brief to the Massey Commission. It may be good sport to kick the CBC around for not doing what it was established to do, but there would be a better field for criticism if the CBC were not trying to meet 1949 expenses with income on a 1938 scale. That is generally recognized to be unfair. There is, however, a serious doubt about the feasibility of the $5 licence fee Davidson Dunton, CBC Chairman, asked for. The problem is to find some way of collecting the extra money without making the CBC dependent on Government grants, which would inevitably arouse suspicions about its impartiality.

A TORY MEASURE

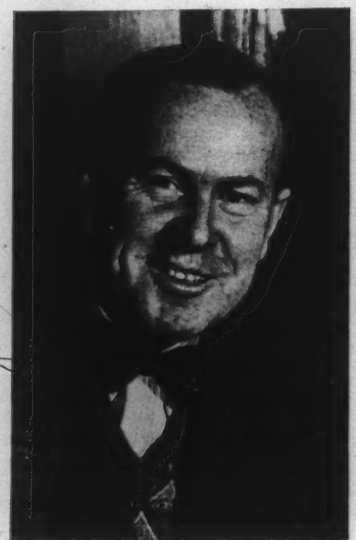
SOME MORE left-wing Liberal MP's are privately a little unhappy about the Government's housing program. They are not consoled by reminders from the other side that it follows the general lines of the Conservative Ontario Government's plan. The plan has kept the state out of the housing business and avoided any direct subsidies to builders. Mr. St. Laurent has personally been determined to keep the Federal Government out of the building trade and the rental business. He is no left-winger, just because he once called the CCF "Liberals in a hurry."

WHEN DOES THE SELLING START?

ALTHOUGH it is recognized that business must take a little time to settle down after the wave of devaluation, well-informed people here are hoping that British and other sterling area exporters will not take too long to start seeking orders in Canada. From a psychological point of view, it is said, the wise salesman would be hard at work already trying to push his wares in the most favorable atmosphere he will ever have. And even from a practical price point of view the advantage gained by devaluation is a fast-wasting asset. If sterling area goods don't start pouring in on *this* wave they may find they've missed their chance.

UNHAPPY ANALOGIES

DEVALUATION "is like a symphony played on an organ; no one knows what it will be like until it is played"—the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, addressing the TLC Convention in Calgary.



—CP

UN FAVORITE *is Canada's Lester Pearson, chosen to steer Political Committee through a prickly agenda.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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cover

BIG-TIME RUGBY is big business in Canada today. All across the country senior "amateur" clubs are playing before packed stadiums. Our cover shows the active board of directors of a most successful enterprise — the Calgary Stampeders, leading team in the nation last season and undefeated so far this year. Here imported coach Les Lear goes over the chart of a new play with imported quarterback Keith Spaith and homegrown halfback Harry Hood.—*Photo by Lorne Burkell, Calgary.*

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Vol. 65, No. 1 — Whole No. 2946

Capital comment

Censors of Books Under Fire

THE DEBATE on the Address from the Throne was short and relatively sweet this time but before it ended it had served several useful purposes. Members come here from the far ends of Canada, their minds fresh and their hearts full of the unique and particular problems and characteristics of their ridings. The omnibus debate at the beginning of the session gives them a chance to contribute something valuable to Ottawa's appreciation of the way things are going across the country.

Of course, the Debate on the Address always raises and exposes a lot of baffling problems. If governments tend to become smug and lethargic between sessions, they are soon reminded by the Opposition when Parliament re-assembles that in addition to those large national issues which they can never escape there are the minor problems.

Perturbed Member

R. R. Knight, the CCF member for Saskatoon, on the final afternoon of the Debate, touched on one of these. Like many other thoughtful citizens he has become perturbed at the increase in juvenile delinquency, the increase in divorce and the sight of young men filling the penitentiaries. Is this a failure of the schools, or is it a failure of what Mr. Knight called "their ordinary environment" in which the young people spend all their non-school hours? And how much to blame are "the cheap vulgarity of many commercial radio programs, some moving pictures, the 'slick' magazines, the so-called 'comic' books, the red and yellow novels which flood the counters of newsstands"?

That brought the prairie member face to face with censorship. Can you protect youth against harmful material without some suppression? If you decide—as most societies have decided—that *some* prohibitions are necessary, where do you draw the line? And, even more important, to whom do you trust the tremendously difficult task of the actual censorship?

Censorship covers publications printed in Canada and those imported from abroad. Mr. Knight doesn't think very highly of our administration of the latter.

Before he looks into the matter, the average person of a liberal turn of mind is likely to say that he doesn't believe in censorship at all. He would prefer to overcome the evil of harmful material by positive rather than negative remedies. But even the most liberal governments maintain some censorship.

An incitement to overthrow a government by force, in printed form, may do as much damage if widely circulated as though delivered by a demagog from a public platform. Words corrupt and pervert; so do pictures. Anyone who thinks that evil acts must be dealt with in the Criminal Code but that evil words or pictures may be ignored is probably without much practical experience in law-making.

Puzzled Department

The Department of National Revenue gets thrust into censorship in a simple and really inescapable way. Schedule "C" of the Customs Tariff of Canada lists a number of "Prohibited Goods". Among these is the following:

Par. 1201: "Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind, of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character."

It is the duty, then, of the Customs Department to prohibit the entry into Canada of all such literature. The first officials to see such literature are the men on duty at the border points or chief ports of entry into Canada. If they are in doubt, they forward the material to Ottawa for a ruling. From time to time specific publications and books are placed on a prohibited list for guidance of customs officials. Some odd books get on that list at times, *e.g.*, "The Thin Man."

Any censorship in Canada of any kind has to face up to the four thousand miles of territory adjacent to the U.S. Wartime censorship during the United States' neutrality was "like trying to heat a house with three walls" — as Walter Thompson, first Director of Censorship in 1939, so aptly put it. Publications in more than fifty languages, and of an almost infinite variety of content, are flowing constantly into Canada from the U.S. How would you like, as a busy Customs official, to look over the flood and make a quick judgment as to whether any of it was "treasonable or seditious"? Even worse, whether it was "of an immoral or indecent character". What does "immoral" mean? Contrary to the "mores" of contemporary Canada? All right, what are "mores" of Canada? Are they the same in Alberta and Quebec?

Our system is probably as inefficient as Mr. Knight says, but it will take some curing.

—NFB

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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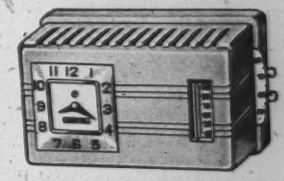

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 1 October 11, 1949

Our New Make-Up

WITH the present issue SATURDAY NIGHT, which will shortly complete its sixty-second year of publication, makes its first appearance in a new and more convenient page form and with a number of additional features. To our old readers the most conspicuous of these changes will probably be the placing of a cover around the entire magazine, so that the outside no longer carries the first and most important items of that statement of editorial opinion which ever since the paper was founded has always been known as The Front Page.

We hope that none of our old readers will conclude from this change that we regard The Front Page as being any less important now than it has been in the past. Throughout the history of SATURDAY NIGHT the expressions of the opinions of its editors on broad national topics, opinions which have been uninfluenced by attachment to the interests of any particular party or any particular section of the country, have always been the most important source of the paper's popularity. Many other features of SATURDAY NIGHT have changed from time to time in character and in importance, but The Front Page has steadily continued to be what its founder made it, an urbane and reasonable criticism of the doings of those in responsible positions; and it will be no less so in its new place in the paper than it was in its old one.

Our Credo

THIS may be a not inappropriate occasion to recapitulate the broad base of assumption on which the opinions of The Front Page are founded. We believe in Canada—in the whole of Canada, including not only the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic elements of the population but also the French elements and all the newer arrivals; we believe that they all alike contribute to the making of Canada. We desire that Canada shall continuously become an even better place to live in than it is already, and that not only in regard to the economic status of its people, but in regard to their freedom, their mutual tolerance, their cultural advancement, their moral strength and integrity.

We desire also that Canada shall become an even greater influence for good in the world of which it forms a part, and which is fast becoming so closely knit together; we think that Canada has much to contribute to that world by example and by association. We believe also that Canada can make that contribution more effectively, the more closely she associates herself with the two great groups of peoples who are most closely related to our own — the Commonwealth of Nations and the United States.

The Commonwealth is in process of development along new and much more broadly inclusive lines, embracing many great peoples with no Anglo-Saxon racial strain but with a strong if acquired British constitutional tradition; we should like to see Canada taking a more active and more positive part in that development than it has done in recent years.

We believe that the fundamental principles of British constitutional government are the best that have yet been devised for the management of human affairs, and that in the adaptation of them to the Canadian situation, with its need for the division of the sovereign powers, the Fathers of Confederation exhibited profound wisdom. And we believe that the Canadian people of today are capable of similar wisdom in the further adaptation which from time to time will become necessary in the changing economic and political circumstance.

In brief: we believe in the Canada of 1867, in the Canada of today, and in the Canada of the twenty-first century.

For One "O Canada"

THE Rocky Mountain differential has been abolished again. The service clubs and Canadian Clubs of British Columbia have got together in conference and decided unanimously to sing the Weir version of "O Canada," which is sung everywhere else, instead of the Buchan version, which for years has been sung exclusively in the Pacific province. The Vancouver reporter who covered this rather earth-shaking event wrote that the Weir version was a "translation of the original French verses, and the Buchan version a colonial or Empire version." The Buchan version was certainly much more Imperial than the Weir one, but the latter was never a translation of the French original nor anything like it. The French is definitely a Roman Catholic religious hymn, written to be sung by people living close to the St. Lawrence river, and could not possibly be sung by anybody else. Even Canadians of French origin in Alberta must sing it in somewhat the same way as Canadians of Scottish extraction sing "Scots Wha Hae."

Border Crossings

QUITE a number of persons have recently been refused admission into the United States from Canada, or into Canada from the United States on grounds which are usually supposed to consist in the belief that they are not as strongly opposed as they should be to the alteration of the governmental system of the excluding country by means of force. SATURDAY NIGHT is occasionally asked to get excited about these cases as being invasions of one or other of the fundamental freedoms. We do not think they are anything of the kind, and we certainly do not propose to get excited about any such exclusions when effected by a government other than our own.

Nobody has a prescriptive right to enter any country of which he is not a citizen. No government is under any obligation to admit any person who is not a citizen. It is desirable in the interests of international amenity that the exclusion should be on reasonable grounds, but there will always be the possibility of error. When the error is obvious, and is clearly established, the excluding government should apologize, as the United States government has done very handsomely in the case of the temporary detention, with a view to exclusion, of Miss Comfort. Where the error is not clearly established it is possible to think, and permissible to say, that the excluding government appears to be showing poor judgment, but that is about as far as one can go.

The chief purpose of the exclusions which are being effected on both sides of our far-flung boundary line is to add to the difficulties of the Communists in their efforts to run international trade unions and other organizations. This is a purpose with which we have every sympathy, for many reasons. We do not like to have Communists running trade unions; we think that the methods they have employed to get their power in trade unions have been grossly improper; and we do not think Communists have any

DEMONSTRATION

right to appeal either to international law or to international amenity for admission to foreign countries, because no Communist state recognizes the slightest obligation under either head. It gives us no pain that certain Canadian officers of the United Electrical Workers cannot enter the United States and certain American officers of the same body cannot enter Canada.

We think the United States has made some rather foolish mistakes about certain Canadian university professors, and Canada has made some similar mistakes about certain United States professors, because we are pretty sure that their crossing the boundary would not make any particular difference to the security of the governmental system in either country. But we do not think any fundamental freedom has been impaired by either country, or any obligation of international law or amenity slighted. And we also do not think that these exclusions were due, as our Communist friends claim, to anger on the part of the excluding government at criticism of its policies.

We shall criticize the action of the Canadian government in excluding persons who we believe would not be dangerous to the welfare of Canada, if it ever excludes such persons, but we shall do so on the ground of the best interests of Canada, and not on that of any right of the person seeking to enter. And we shall leave it to the citizens of the United States to criticize the action of their government in the same way.

More Dollar Fallacy

ONE of the more ardent advocates of the convertible dollar, the *Letter-Review* of Fort Erie, asserts that Canada's present need "is for some system, such as the gold standard used to supply, by which Sir S. Cripps and Mr. Abbott will not have to do any more guessing; by which the value of currencies in terms of each other will be set as all values have to be, by exchange between individuals, not by edict of government officials."

This contains a grave error. Under the gold standard system it was by an edict of the government (not of an official, we admit, but we rather imagine that it was the cabinet and not Mr. Abbott that established the new exchange rate of last month) that the Canadian dollar was maintained at parity with the American dollar, for it was by an edict of the government that the Canadian dollar was declared to be redeemable in gold of a certain weight and fineness. There is no decree of nature to the effect that a dollar is a certain number of grains of fine gold; that is a decree of the sovereign power. It ceased to be a workable decree as soon as gold began to be unobtainable by governments other than the American in sufficient quantities to meet the demand for redemption.

In those happy days the value of currencies in terms of each other was certainly not set by exchange between individuals, except as regards the infinitesimal variation allowed by the cost of moving gold from the place where it was not wanted to the place where it was. The variation could not exceed that cost—a decimal of one per cent,—because the instant it became cheaper to move gold the individual proceeded to call on his government for gold and to export it. The limit of variation was established by the edict and policy of government, that a certain amount of gold should be supplied in exchange for every paper dollar.

Governments did not abandon that pleasant system because they like "guessing" at the proper exchange rate; they abandoned it because they could not maintain the fixed exchange rate at which they had already guessed. They have gone on abandoning the exchange rates at which they guessed later for the same reason, that they could not maintain them. They will abandon the present guesses if they have to. The thing that will compel them to is the power of the trade unions to hold up the business of the country to enforce wages and employment conditions which make exports difficult and imports easy at the present rate of exchange.

Irish History

THIS is a very interesting world. They have been having a ceremony at the McGee family vault in Cote des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal, in honor of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was assassinated in 1868 because he opposed the establishment of an independent Republic of Ireland. Among the guests who attended to honor his memory was the representative of the independent Republic of Ireland, now duly established. We see nothing wrong about this, and we merely repeat that this is a very interesting world, and that anybody who wants to prophesy about who will be honoring whom eighty years from today is engaging in a very risky and uncertain business. To which we may add that it is perhaps significant that nobody today is honoring D'Arcy McGee's assassins, and we doubt whether the eventual success of their cause was in any way advanced by their action.

More Illiteracy

THE Toronto *Star* is costing us a lot of money in this flout-flaunt business. Mr. J. H. Rogers of 322 Douglas Drive, Toronto, gets a dollar for sending in a Sept. 26 clipping informing the world that in Ontario the police are "no longer dreaded enemies to be avoided and flaunted at every turn".

Mr. George F. Davidson, 28 Euclid Avenue, Ottawa, gets a dollar for a Hansard clipping of Sept. 26, in which Mr. Wylie, Social Credit MP for Medicine Hat, quotes the Medicine Hat *News* as talking about the flaunting (meaning the turning down) of the proposal made by Mr. Gardiner for the purchase of Canada Land and Irrigation Company Ltd. Readers will please note that we do not undertake to pay out real money

—Capitol Press Service

PEACE *and discipline reign among the clients of Major-General R. B. Gibson, C.B., C.B.E., Chief Commissioner of Penitentiaries. His deputies are Joseph McCulley and Dr. Louis Philippe Grendreau.*

The Lament

"IT'S NOT a musical instrument"
Declared a lofty, critical person
Concerning the pipes, which Jock Macpherson
Played every day for the regiment.

I am no Scot, but I heard a strain
Come singing over a Highland tarn
For soldiers, dead by the River Marne,
For sailors, fathoms deep in the main.

And the ragged piper, playing for pence,
Was making music I shan't forget.
It sings in my timid spirit yet
Like a poem of pride and confidence.

J. E. M.

for mistakes made by members of Parliament; this is not Mr. Wylie's mistake but that of his local newspaper.

We will raise the ante for cases in which the mistake consists in the use of "flout" meaning "flaunt". So far all cases reported have been "flaunt" used when the meaning is "flout". The opposite error will rate $2; and please do not write in to say that we ought not to say "rate $2".

Another illiteracy which we may have to do something about is "appraise" for "apprise". Several Canadian newspapers which publish the Dorothy Thompson column recently made her say that in the Paul Robeson case American anti-Communists "have enabled the world to be appraised of a race riot against an internationally famous artist". We hope (but not much) that Miss Thompson wrote nothing of the kind. The world can be apprised of a riot, but to appraise the world is to estimate the value of the world, or its size, or anything about it that can be estimated.

An Anniversary

THE 9th of October was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first concert of the famous Hart House String Quartet, which for twenty years ranked among the outstanding string ensembles of the world, and during that period made an appearance in London, England, which was quite properly described as unique, since it had never before occurred, in the words of the *Daily Telegraph*, "that an organization born, so to speak, in any of the Dominions overseas and nourished there should visit these shores and be at once acclaimed as an ensemble of the first rank".

The Quartet played for eleven years with no change in personnel, and while changes took place in its later years one member, Boris Hambourg, remained at the 'cello desk from first to last. He and the original first violin, Géza de Kresz, had been friends in their student days in Europe, and it was due to their determination and the generous cooperation of Mr. Vincent Massey that the ensemble was started on its way and kept in the forefront of Canada's musical life for so many years. Canada is fortunate in that these two musicians are still at work in the cause of noble music in this country.

Two Revolutions

THE FACT that the powers of the Canadian provinces are decidedly limited, and that no provincial government can effect any very revolutionary change in the power structure of the province which it governs, should not blind Canadians to the fact that two of the Canadian provinces are governed by parties whose philosophy is essentially revolutionary. The government of Alberta has not been allowed, by the overriding power of the Dominion, to effect a Social Credit revolution in Alberta; and the Socialist government of Saskatchewan has not yet tried to effect much of a Socialist revolution in Saskatchewan. But neither of these parties is in the least satisfied with the power structure as it results from the parliamentary system plus the private ownership of the means of production. We do not suggest that either of them is likely in the near future to seek to overthrow that power structure by violence, but that does not alter the fact that they do seek its overthrow, though each seeks a very different substitute from that sought by the other.

The philosophy of Social Credit has been so little understood by those who have had no contact with it that it has received little serious criticism in Canada except in regard to its most easily criticized element, its credit doctrine. The first penetrating study of the general Douglas philosophy to be published in Canada (though others are in process) is, we believe, that of Professor C. B. Macpherson in a paper read to the Canadian Political Science Association in June and published in the August issue of the society's quarterly. It should be read by every serious student of affairs for the light that it sheds on the mental processes of the men who have captured one province and are making diligent efforts to capture others. Professor Macpherson thinks that Douglasism will eventually lead to "the dictatorship of a leader;" it is already violently opposed to the parliamentary system and alternation of parties.

Those who maintain that Socialism as taught in Saskatchewan is not revolutionary should read the review in the same quarterly of Burnham P. Beckwith's "The Theory of a Socialist Economy"— or better still should read the book itself. In the Socialist Economy, we learn, respect for holidays, which are evils inherited from capitalism, "will slowly disappear . . . as religion and nationalism, the forces behind nearly all existing holidays, slowly die out." There will also be a high poll tax to stimulate everybody to make a living, which— in a Socialist state—sounds like a very good idea.

Penal Progress

THE general public, we fancy, knows little more about the improvement in the penitentiary system of Canada than that the riots which were so distressingly frequent a few years ago seem to have ceased. The reason for that gratifying change and for many other less visible improvements in the situation lies in the fact that the Commissioners of Penitentiaries—Major General Gibson and his able deputies "Joe" McCulley and Dr. L. P. Gendreau—have already made large strides towards the implementation of the ideas set out in the famous Archambault Report.

The staff training courses for penitentiary officials are already having the most valuable effect in increasing the skill and judgment of those in charge of prisoners. A great extension of the trade training, educational and recreational facilities has radically altered the whole atmosphere of the institutions. Wisely administered financial support for the John Howard Society and other rehabilitation workers has improved the prospects of the discharged prisoner. There remains much to be done, but we believe that Canadians are now entitled for the first time to feel that their penal system, in its national aspect at least, is being conducted in a civilized manner.

We should like to see the responsibilities of the Dominion in penal matters considerably enlarged, and a readjustment of the relations with the provinces ought to be part of the subject matter of any serious Dominion-provincial discussions that may take place in the near future.

Thanksgiving, 1949

WE ARE thankful for so many thousands of things
Through the summers, the autumns, the winters and springs—
But our space in this corner is somewhat too small,
And we give up attempting to table them all;
To record the full list were too much of a chore,
So we'll mention the items we're thankfullest for.

Central heating; dependable women who'll char;
Satisfactory plumbing; the months with an "r";
The driver of couples to wedded state sworn
Who resists the temptation to lean on the horn;
Mashed potatoes with butter; immaculate lawns;
Operatic recordings by Bjoerling and Pons;
Old cheese in a suitable state of decay;
The sonnets of Edna St. Vincent Millay;
The ambrosial texture of home-fashioned bread;
Summer homes without telephones; breakfast in bed;
The aroma of coffee the minute it perks;
Eighteen holes in the eighties; a lighter that works;
The honest appearance of wash on the line;
Finesses that function; your hand, dear, in mine —
And of course (to omit it just wouldn't be right)
This enlarged and commendable SATURDAY NIGHT!

J. E. P.

passing show

IN ALBERTA, which had some experience with Social Credit money some years ago, they are wondering whether the Cripps pound is on its way to becoming a scrip pound.

Children used to be spanked for inattention, but now they are sympathized with for inner tension, which is the latest psychologic jargon for what is the matter with the brats.

Don't let the Gallup Poll mislead you into believing that Canada has two provinces "entirely surrounded by water". Newfoundland includes Labrador.

English economists are worrying over "the ingrained reluctance of the farmer to borrow money." English farmers are worrying over the ingrained reluctance of lenders to do without getting it back.

"Don't force shy child to make friends quickly", says a *Globe and Mail* headline.

Why not try making friends with him quickly yourself.

"Does she play the new game?" "Well, you Canasta."

These freight rates are getting pretty close to being fright rates.

One of the factors maintaining the demand for housing, says Mr. Winters, is "the rapid growth of family formations". In family matters, unlike military, "form fours" has not given place to "form threes".

"Words are inadequate to describe the relationship between the people of the community and its community radio station", says the brief of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. Not inadequate, just unprintable.

Thousands of bogus lottery tickets have been sold in Canada, and their purchasers are hoping that they won't win, because then they won't lose.

Washington has laid off four hundred press agents, each of whom is convinced that if it hadn't been for him nobody would ever have heard of any Washington except George.

Lucy says she thinks there must be a clause in Hollywood contracts by which the stars get a raise of salary with each divorce.

—Globe and Mail

AIR VIEW *of Toronto's Varsity Stadium, scene of the Dominion rugby playoff Nov. 26, graphically illustrates the growth of spectator accommodation. Small stand, lower right, was built in 1901, seats 323 fans. Large covered stand, built in 1911, seats 3,500. "J"-shaped open stand, erected in 1924, seats 10,000, while temporary bleachers at open end added space for 4,000 in 1930. University authorities hope eventually to complete the new concrete open stand where the old wooden closed stand is as present.*

IMPORTS *from eastern Canada who are helping Regina Rough Riders in their attempt to wrest the western Canadian title from Calgary's Stampeders: Jim McFaul, Matt Anthony, Dean Danierra, Pat Santucci and George McPhail. Shine up that Grey Cup!*

—L. H. Shaw

DOLLARS AND DROPKICKS

by Dink Carroll

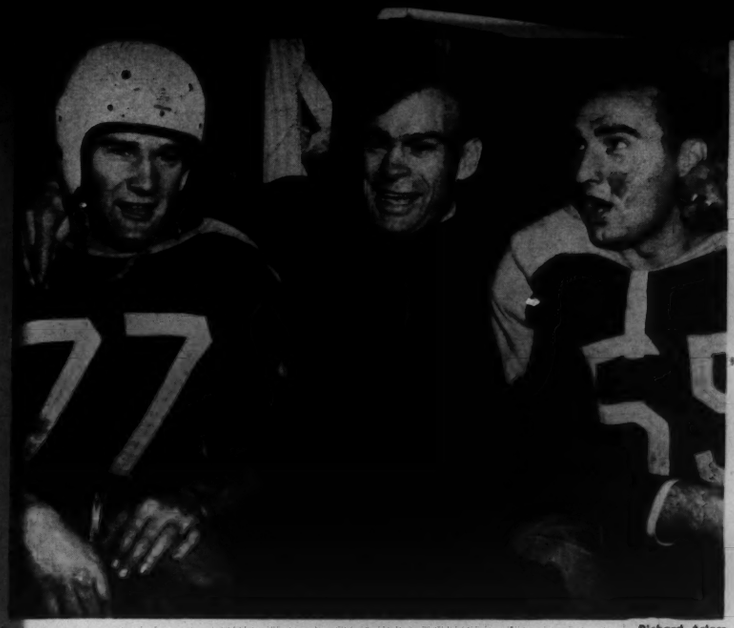
AFTER THE Montreal Alouettes were beaten by the Ottawa Rough Riders, 7-6, in the opening game of the current football season at Montreal, Lew Hayman blew a fuse. Hayman, as coach of the Alouettes, thought that poor officiating had cost his team the game.

"That kind of stuff was all right when you only played six games and had an $11,000 nut," he fumed, "but there's too much at stake today. Those guys can ruin you."

What Hayman meant was that so much money was invested in football today that some steps should be taken to protect it. The success of the all-important investment depends upon the continuing goodwill and patronage of the cash customers. Anything which tends to destroy that goodwill and patronage is a definite hazard.

NEXT DAY his desk in the plush offices of the Alouette Football Club on Mountain Street, just below the ritzy section of Sherbrooke Street, was inundated with letters from irate fans. Some complained about the officiating; others complained about the Alouette team. Almost all of them said they would not go to see another game. That is what hurts.

It's apparent that the dollar now plays a big part in Canadian football. What was once a game has turned into an industry. When did this transformation start and how did it develop? While football is full of arguments, most of the men associated with the game will agree that it started in 1931, which was the year the forward pass was introduced into the Canadian code.



—Richard Arless

THE PICK *of Canada's home-grown talent and pride of Toronto Argonauts: Royal Copeland, great running half-back and pass receiver, coach Ted Morris, and Joe Krol, passer and kicker extraordinary. Can they match the imports?*

LET'S GO back to 1931 and see what happened. The Montreal entry in the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union, which is popularly known as the Big Four, thought that it would make the most of the new feature by bringing in a player who was a skilful passer. That player was Warren Stevens, a former backfield player at the University of Syracuse.

Stevens was neither the first nor the last American player to be imported into Canada, but he is by long odds the most important one. An expert passer, he led the Montreal team to its first Big Four championship since 1919 and the team went on from there to defeat Regina, 22-0, for possession of the Grey Cup. Montreal could never have won without him, a fact which didn't escape the notice of the other clubs.

Prior to 1931, an occasional American player had appeared in the lineups of Canadian teams. Since that season there has been a steady parade of them. Stevens had demonstrated how much easier it was to win with a good passer, and it's axiomatic that only winning teams draw the big crowds, and the big money.

When Stevens moved on to the University of Toronto, Montreal went right back to Syracuse for another passer. Ottawa Rough Riders came up with Abe Eliowitz, a left-handed passer and kicker from Michigan State University. Hamilton Tigers, traditional exponents of hard-hitting, powerhouse football, had learned the hard way that it was easier to win with a passer than without one. They secured Johnny Ferraro, who had captained Cornell. In 1932 they won the Dominion championship by defeating Regina.

A friend of Warren Stevens from Syracuse, Lew Hayman, arrived in Toronto. The Argos were floundering and before the season was over Hayman was invited to take charge of them.

By the middle 1930's there were so many imports on Canadian teams that the question was being asked: "Are we heading toward an all-American Canadian football team?"

THE SARNIA Imperials became a great power in the Ontario Rugby Football Union by importing such stars as the great Orm Beach. Ottawa Rough Riders found players like Wally Masters, their present coach. Montreal continued to import. The Argos, under Hayman, did likewise, so successfully that they took it all in 1933 with a 13-0 victory over Winnipeg.

In 1935, the same Winnipeg Blue Bombers came East and defeated the Hamilton Tigers in Hamilton to give a Western team the national title for the first time. Of the 12 men who started that game for the Blue Bombers, only four were Canadians. The rest came from what is known across the line as the Swede Belt—the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin—a section of the country which produces the best football material in the entire United States.

A highlight of the thirties was the strike staged by Montreal's imports in the middle of the 1935 season. It was a little difficult for the Montreal executives to explain what that was all about, but most people got the impression that it was a salary tangle, although the league was supposed to be operating on a strictly amateur basis.

Then came the Second World War and football, like most things, was never the same again. When it was resumed in 1945 there was a tendency to take a more realistic view of it. Lew Hayman, who had taken charge of the Toronto

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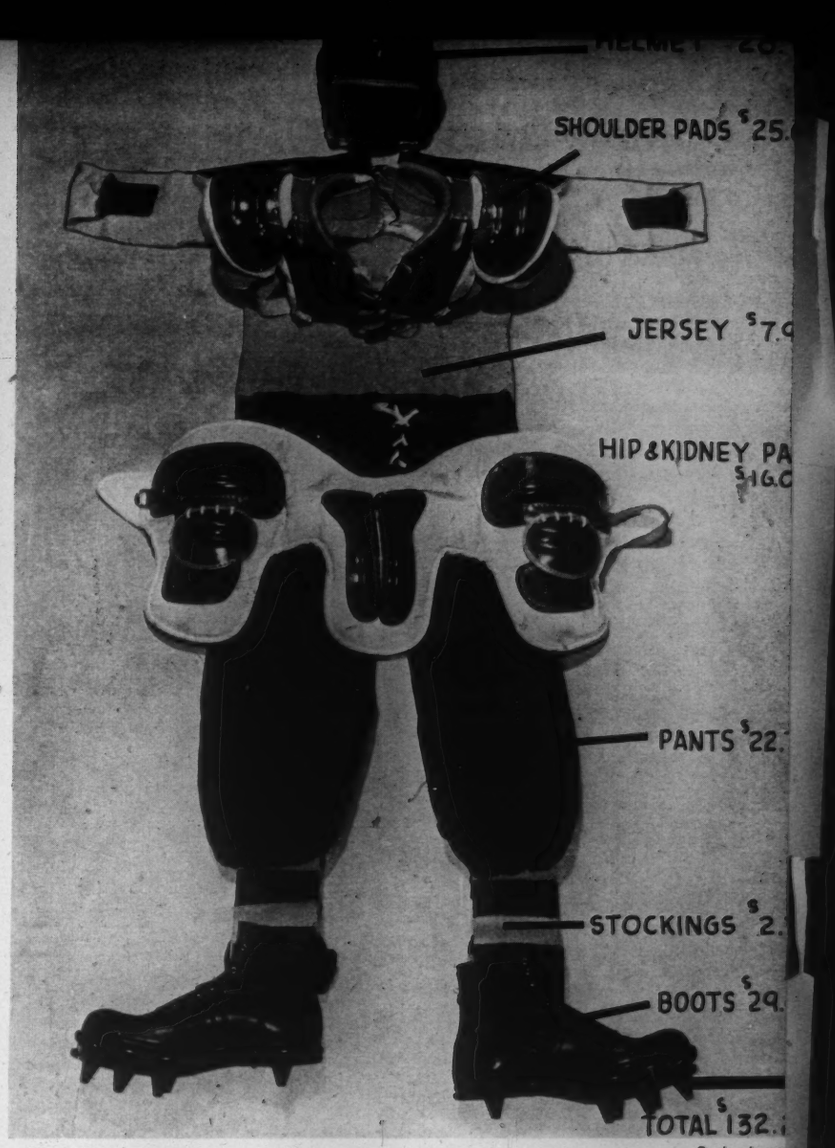


—Gordon Jarrett

WHERE *a lot of those box office receipts go. A modern player's protective equipment doesn't weigh as much as it used to, but it costs a lot more and frequently needs replacement. Newest jerseys are made of lightweight material which rips easily, so that ball-carrier cannot be held by sweater. A practice recently introduced from the US is low, Oxford-types shoes for running backs. They are equally expensive to dollar-hungry clubs.*

TOP HANDS *at Ottawa, two-thirds imported. Coach Wally Masters, himself at one time an outstanding import, discusses strategy with line plunger Tony Golab, veteran of football and aerial warfare, and Andy Gordon, late of Villanova at Lansdowne Park.*

—Capital Press

How Does Your MP Rate?

Parliament Is the Assurance That the Ordinary People Will Always Have the Last Word

by Michael Barkway

NO ONE would ever claim after watching the House of Commons in action that our parliamentary institutions are perfect and unimprovable. Still less would he think so after sitting in the Senate. Seen and heard from the gallery—that is, whenever they speak clearly enough to be heard—the members of the House of Commons seem very like any other collection of 262 men. The variety of accents alone shows that our representatives are no more of one kind than the rest of us. Their speeches indicate that to most of them the world's complex problems are as baffling as they are to the rest of us.

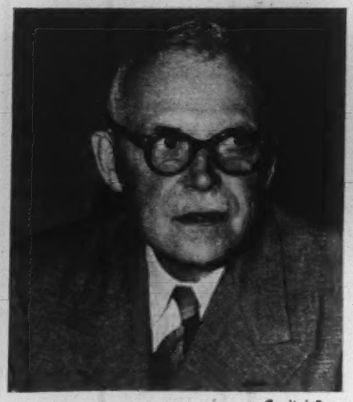
There are some figures, it is true, whom you would not pass in the streets without a second look. The leaders of the two sides, St. Laurent and Drew, would catch your attention in any company as distinguished looking men. Winters, the Minister of Reconstruction, stands out as a magnificent physical figure. Pearson, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has a face of such good humored charm that you would inevitably want to see him again. But take them by and large, and you can amuse yourself on an Ottawa street-car any day by speculating which of your fellow passengers are MP's.

One-third of the members of the present House of Commons are new. And Diefenbaker spoke of "the feeling of frustration experienced by the member who comes to Parliament for the first time" and of his "surprise that Parliament does not move faster". Diefenbaker was an unsuccessful contender for the Conservative party leadership last year. He is the only Conservative member from Saskatchewan and he was applauded by all parts of the House when he got up to speak. Few MP's, he said, would want to be in Parliament if it were not for "the abiding spirit of respect and friendship among members on all sides of the House".

It was easier, probably, for Diefenbaker to talk in this sort of terms than for his leader, Drew. But the Drew of the 21st parliament is very

—Capital Press

ABBOTT: *for the greatest interest.*



—Capital Press

THE PM: *in any company an MP.*

different from the Drew of the 20th. Then he was a crusader leading charges against the Government on any and every provocation. Now he rises rarely, and when he does it is to speak in terms of sweet reasonableness, to suggest rather than to demand, to persuade rather than to attack.

At beginning of the session it looked as though the Conservatives, conscious of their new weakness, were going to overdo this sweetness and light. Drew's opening speech sounded once or twice almost like an apology for being there at all, and it became wearisome to hear Conservatives declaring that they would fulfil their responsibilities as the official opposition.

They are of course in a difficult position, and the seating arrangements rub it in. Forty of them sit in a group half way down the left-hand side of the Chamber. They face a solid phalanx of Liberals. On their right, on the opposition side, sit Liberals more numerous than they, and the Liberals even stretch into the desks behind them. At their left elbows, in the famous south-east corner, sit the CCF-ers, the Social Crediters and a few Independents. Perhaps it was inevitable that they should feel impelled to declare their determination to do their duty.

It was nevertheless a relief when Fleming (Toronto-Eglinton) at last ventured to be nasty to the Government. It was on a Thursday evening, just a week after the opening of Parliament. The Minister of Trade and Commerce was sitting in the press gallery lounge answering journalists' questions about devaluation. He was relaxed, positive, a bit off-hand. Down in the House Fleming was declaring that Howe had misled the House with his optimistic and sometimes incorrect statements about the economic situation. Fleming is short and dark and sometimes looks, sounds like an indignant scoutmaster, but what he said, in effect, was "We are tired of being told again and again with a 'jaunty air' that everything is just fine, when we know very well that the trade picture is extremely serious". In Howe's absence, McIlwraith (Ottawa West), his studious and quiet parliamentary assistant, came to his defence and sent up a note to say he was under fire. Howe read the note to the journalists and continued to answer their questions with the air which Fleming calls "jaunty".

At least the cloud of rather saccharine meekness hanging over the Conservative benches was dispelled, and members got back to more normal form. Green (Vancouver-Quadra) had criticisms on a good many things. Fulton (Kamloops) launched out into the tricky waters of international trade and finance, and if he had a tough time getting back to shore perhaps that was natural. At least he had the good judgment to quote SATURDAY NIGHT. Pearkes (Nanaimo), a fine military figure, made detailed criticism of Canada's defences in the West and Northwest, and more will be heard of this. Smith (Calgary West), wittily and anecdotally, in a perfect after-dinner speech and a perfect after-dinner mood, pleaded for increased consideration for superannuated members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

—Capital Press

GARSON: *lucid oratory minus fire.*

The Newfoundland members of the opposition never showed any sign of being nice to the Government. They don't do things that way in Newfoundland; and both Browne (St. John's West) and Higgins (St. John's East) laid about them in fine style. It was a real triumph of party discipline that none of the Newfoundland Liberals rose to the bait.

Kent (Humber-St. George's) eventually gave a reasoned and scholarly reply, but the main evidence of the Newfoundland Liberals came from the Secretary of State, Gordon Bradley, and he did no more than lay official papers on the table with a placid and restrained formality.

The Liberals were trying to get the debate on the Address over and done with. The party orders were to leave it to the Opposition as much as possible, so there were very few Liberal speeches, and most of them were of the rather tedious kind which consists of congratulating almost everybody's speeches, most of them consisting of long praises of the member's constituency.

There is, perhaps, some point in new members introducing themselves and their ridings, but if so, one would like it done as it was by Poulin (Ind. Beauce), rather than as a lecture on the beauties of a particular riding. Poulin drew on his experience as a country doctor, himself the father of seven children, to appeal for increased family allowances and greater benefits for the old and infirm.

—Capital Press

DREW: *a change from 20th to 21st.*

If the Conservatives have seemed to be rather overcome by their fewness, the CCF continues unblushingly as though it were still a substantial party in the House instead of a rump of 13. Tenaciously, repetitiously, and sometimes wearisomely, the surviving old hands of the CCF hammer away at their favorite themes, principally old-age pensions and housing.

Drew declined to move the usual amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He believed, he said, it would serve no useful purpose since the Government had just won a decisive vote of confidence from the people. Coldwell had no such scruples. In his quiet, rather scholarly way, such a contrast to Drew's commanding attitude, he moved to add a statement of regret that the Government had not proposed legislation to remove the means test from the old-age pension.

Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre) seconded in a vigorous speech, and although the House was then waiting anxiously to hear Abbott's statement about devaluation, the CCF demanded a division. There was a groan in the packed House. But this manoeuvre brought all the Conservatives,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

—Capital Press

STEWART: *in the south-east corner.*

Can Britain Afford Her Defences?

Planned To Be Ready by 1955, Cold War Upsets Program Even RAF Can't Tempt Recruits

by Alastair Buchan

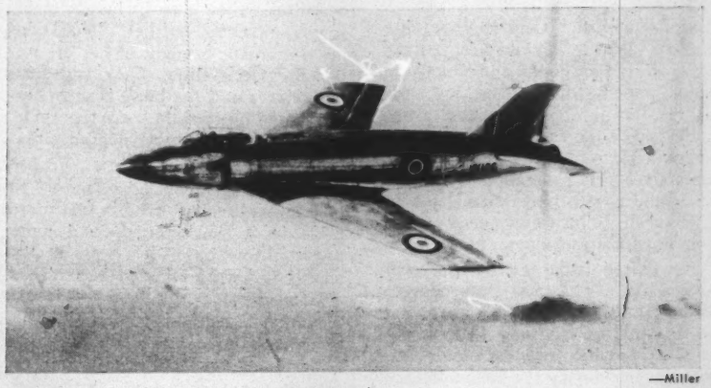
London.

THE LATEST MEETING of the Atlantic Pact members in Washington, to set up their Defence Committee, and the final discussion of the Military Aid Program in the U.S. Senate, have emphasized the American share in the defence of the Western World. But Britain has a very important part to play in such plans. She controls by far the most extended string of world-wide bases. How is her defence policy standing up under the general strain of her position?

Until the Berlin crisis last year, British policy appeared fairly straightforward. Conscription in peacetime had been accepted — after some Labor Party heartsearching — in 1946. The two basic ideas were to get the forces down from their huge wartime numbers to a peacetime level, without disrupting the nation's labor policy of full employment; and to embark on a program of scientific research to prepare the new methods and weapons which would be needed in the fairly distant future.

This tidy policy was rudely upset in mid-1948 when Britain realized, along with the rest of the Western World, that Soviet Russia was pursuing a war of nerves which risked a war of arms, and which called for stronger and more ready "peacetime" defences than Britain had envisaged.

Just as Britain had borne the greatest strain of the "cold war" because she has the most widespread possessions and interests, so she has found it very difficult to adapt her policy to the new dangers after designing it to meet the possibility of total war by, say, 1955. The position can best be made clear by examining the state of her three forces, navy, army and air force, today.



—Miller

LEADER *in jet design, British presented galaxy of new models recently. This is the Vickers Supermarine 510, claimed faster than sound, to be supplied to RAF.*

The Navy is, as usual, in the best position. It is obvious that a war with the Russians would see no fleet action. Instead of taking on three such powerful naval enemies as German, Italy and Japan, and waiting for a tardy ally, as in the last war, the Royal Navy would have the U.S. Navy at its side and it would face an enemy with slight naval forces.

The only thing the Navy really has to worry about is what progress the Russians may be making in building fast, ocean-going "snorkel" submarines, according to captured German designs. Still, Britain has very large anti-submarine forces—including 154 frigates as well as many destroyers—which can be modernized to meet this threat.

The appeal of the Navy is still such that it has no real recruiting problem, even though it is half as big again as before the war. Indeed, a new criticism being heard of the Navy is that it may be bigger and more costly than is necessary today.

Conscripts for RAF

No such questions are raised about the other two services. In the RAF the pull between short-term needs and long-term considerations is particularly severe. At the end of the war the air authorities decided that, rather than try to improve the types of aircraft which they had on hand, they would go all-out for new designs, to make the most of the British lead in jet development.

The result is that the RAF has been passing through a period of continuous transition, which will not be completed for another year or two. This has been extremely unsettling for the service, and has not helped its morale or its recruiting appeal. The RAF is in fact some 65,000 men short of its establishment, and has to employ conscripts. The present situation is that 114,000 RAF regulars spend a great deal of their time training 90,000 conscripts; and just about the time the conscripted men learn the many technical trades, their time is up and out they go.

As regards aircraft, things are considerably better. The program for jet fighters has been stepped up this year, and there is no doubt that Britain is holding her lead in this field. Not all of this production—half a dozen new types were displayed at last month's air show — goes to the strengthening of the RAF. Britain is also supplying Commonwealth countries and has definitely assumed the major responsibility for providing the tactical aircraft for Western Union.

The chief doubt which is raised about RAF policy is whether it is providing a balanced air power for Britain. Even the finest fighter defence will not avail if the air force has not power to strike at the enemy's airfields, communications and factories—and at his rocket projectors. It seems, however, that the fast twin-jet bombers for this purpose are now coming along, with the English Electric's *Canberra* as the first example, and a rather sensational one, as foreign observers agreed at the recent show.

The RAF is no longer concentrating on heavy bombers, as during the war. The old "Bomber Harris" technique of mass raids against enemy cities is now discredited. With the desire and ability of the Americans to produce very large bombers for strategic missions, the RAF feels free to specialize in fast medium bombers.

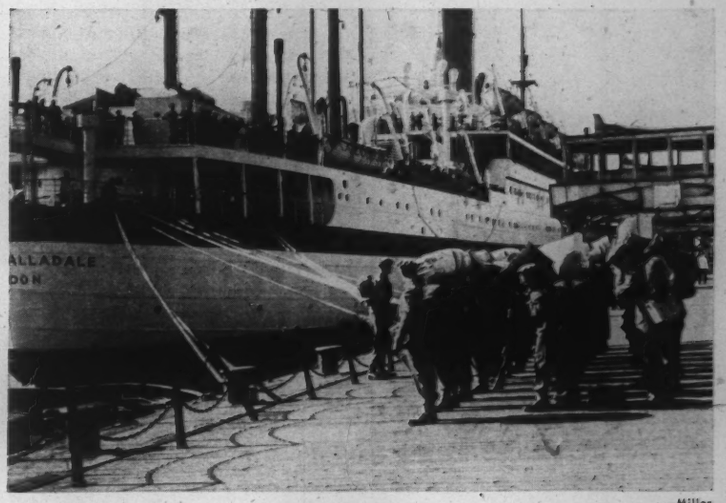
It is the Army which has felt the heaviest strain, in trying to fight the cold war now while preparing a force capable of fighting a hot war some time in the future.

The government's present policy is gradually to raise the strength of the regular Army from its present level of 180,000 to about 220,000 in the next five years. It is reckoned that, with the National Servicemen constantly in training, this would ensure a ready force of 400,000 men by 1954. With the 600,000 men who would by then have completed their National Service training since the war, a million trained soldiers would be available.

Serious defects can be seen in this policy, however, when one examines it closely. The inducements to regular army life just do not compete with civil life, and the number of regulars does not rise as planned. The Territorial Army experiences as great difficulty in inducing men to train in their spare time; it numbers today but 75,000 volunteers, and is quite inadequate to keep the men who have completed their National Service up to an effective level of training.

Perhaps the greatest defect in the Army plan arises from the necessity of using the regulars to train an almost equal number of National Servicemen. This severely limits the Army's capacity to produce field divisions and mobile formations, such as would be needed immediately if war were to come.

And this is the position of the Army just at a time when Britain's overseas commitments are being increased. Malaya and Hong Kong have quickly absorbed any formations which may have been spared from Palestine. India never was a peacetime military commitment, but rather a training-ground, so that withdrawal from there has no more than matched the new commitment in Germany (which has become the new training-ground for the British Army).



—Miller

BURDEN *of world responsibilities still presses on Britain. Here are the Leicesters off for Hong Kong, threatened again, but stronger than in* 1941.

Thus an Army program which conceivably was workable in the long run has got badly caught out by the short run emergency. It will continue in difficulties until a British government finally accepts the necessity of offering the proper inducements in pay and amenities (and they will be costly), to build up the regular Army.

Ties to Western Union

These problems which I have discussed are those within Britain's own power to deal with and resolve. But there are other and new elements in her defence policy which do not depend entirely upon her own decisions or strength. There is her membership in Western Union and her part in the Atlantic Pact.

As a member of Western Union, Britain is committed to the building up of a unified Western European force, along with France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Field Marshal Montgomery is the chairman of the commanders-in-chief of this "Uniforce," which on its naval and aerial sides is pretty much a British show. The Royal Navy is much

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

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The Little Dynamo

At Eighty-Five, Historian-Surgeon Dr. John Webster Has Led All-round Life

by Ian Sclanders

EVERY MORNING in the little town of Shediac, N.B., a tiny dynamic man with a piercing glance and the look of an angry eagle strides down the street to the Post Office to collect an enormous bundle of mail. In wintertime he is muffled in a huge coonskin coat, a small khaki peak cap and four-buckle galoshes. If he sees someone he knows he shouts a greeting, invariably buttonholes him and bursts into conversation, through which he gesticulates so violently that inevitably strangers turn to stare at him. The citizens of Shediac, however, take him as a matter of course. They know that the "Doctor" is talking about his favorite subject: Canadian history.

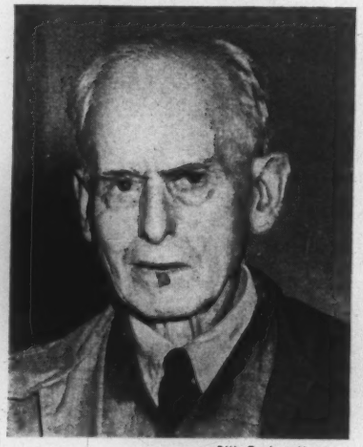
Dr. John Clarence Webster is a retired surgeon who has probably done more to preserve the history of Canada than any man since that history began. As Chairman of the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board since 1943 and a member for twenty years before that, he has roamed far and wide through the country, investigating historic places, erecting monuments, breathing life into the past. His private collection of Canadiana, which he has given to the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John, is valued at $1,000,000 and is only rivalled by the collection in the National Archives at Ottawa. His one-man lobby induced the Dominion Government to restore the ancient forts at Louisburg in Nova Scotia and Beauséjour in New Brunswick. The Fort Beauséjour Museum was established by Ottawa through his efforts and when a new wing was added this year it was named the "John Clarence Webster Wing" by the Government. This was a fitting but slightly superfluous gesture since Maritimers have always called the whole project "Dr. Webster's museum" from the first.

Surgeon and Scholar

In spite of the enormous amount of work he has done in the field of Canadian history, Dr. Webster has only devoted his full time to it in the last thirty years. In the thirty years preceding, he was a practising surgeon and a medical scholar who achieved international distinction. A man of boundless energy, his has been a singular career.

He was born in Shediac in 1863, took his B.A. at Mount Allison in Sackville, N.B., and enrolled in the University of Edinburgh in 1883, where he soon accumulated what must have been a record number of medals and scholarships. In 1891 he won the Freeland Barbour research fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and in 1894, received the College's first prize for his work then won it again in 1896 for research in embryology. By this time he had become assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Edinburgh.

On his return to Canada in 1897 he became Lecturer in gynecology at McGill and was a member of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital. His next stop was Chicago where for twenty years he headed the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. He also headed the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Chicago's Presbyterian Hospital and the Central Free dispensary. During his medical career he wrote twelve books and ninety-six major papers for medical journals; his research in obstetrics and gynecology saved the lives of thousands of women. He was one of the finest surgeons of his generation; he could tie a suture with either hand and he supervised his own appendectomy by a judicious arrangement of mirrors.



—Bill Cooke, Moncton
DR. WEBSTER

He retired from the medical profession in 1920 and returned to Shediac and for ten years after that he and his wife visited Europe annually, studying archives, museums, galleries and laying the foundation of the Webster collection of Canadiana. Dr. Webster is particularly interested in the eighteenth century conflict between the French and English, and in Acadian history. In England and France he found portraits and documents on these subjects not previously known to exist. Among other things, Dr. Webster has gathered the most important Wolfe Collection in the world.

His historical research entails a voluminous correspondence all over the world and it is all handled by himself and Mrs. Webster, who is also a scholar of distinction. The former Miss Alice Kessler Lusk of New York, Mrs. Webster is honorary curator of art at the New Brunswick Museum to which she has donated her fine collection of Chinese and Japanese art objects. She is as tireless as her husband, begins working first thing each morning by answering her letters on her specially designed desk-breakfast tray. Of the Websters, Dr. Bartlett Brebner, associate professor of history at Columbia, said, "It is faulty mathematics to add a Webster to a Webster and get two Websters. In order to understand all they have been able to do, you multiply Webster by Webster and get Webster squared."

Of their three children, Dr. William Lusk Webster is the only one still living and he is winning a reputation as a research physicist. Another son, Captain John Clarence Webster was killed in a plane crash in 1931.

Tragedy and Heroism

Dr. Webster's daughter, Janet, who has a tragic and heroic story, married the French painter, Camille Roche, and was living in France when the war broke out. Her career during the German occupation was one of simple heroism. She made her home a substation of the underground and operated successfully until 1944. Two refugees for whom she had secured plane passage out of the country were given a letter from her to her father. The refugees were caught at the rendezvous, the letter traced and she was sent to concentration camp with her children. In camp she was tireless in her organization of activities for the inmates against one of their worst enemies, endless boredom, organized concerts, guilds and recreation. A disease attributable to malnutrition overtook her and she died before being released. In her memory, her father had her letters home printed and distributed in the form of a pamphlet, among friends. She was a beautiful writer even in her most informal moments and her letters home are a dramatic account of her life under the Occupation. They end with her seizure and the book is then supplemented by stark hearsay reports of fellow-inmates of the concentration camp.

Dr. Webster's work has served to give every region of Canada more pride in its background—and more tourist attractions. This year, at the age of 85 he has asked to be replaced as chairman of the Board: his explanation is that he is getting old. This his friends do not take too seriously since his energy and amazing mental capacity have shown no diminution. Failing eyesight, however, may force him to reduce his speed. That means that he will devote more time to the cataloguing of his collection of Canadiana; he has already published three volumes of data on his collection and is at present hard at work on a fourth. He will also continue to enlarge his collection as well as take a very active interest in other parts of the museum.

Just where the reduction in speed will be apparent, no one can guess.

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

TREMORS AND RUMORS

IN THE MAIN the West took the news of the Soviet atomic bomb quietly, as soft-spoken General Omar Bradley, new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, counselled: "We have been expecting this for four years."

David Lilienthal, head of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, rather naturally called on his country to maintain a good lead in atomic development. Senator Brien McMahon, leading Congressional spokesman on atomic affairs, indicated support for a bigger appropriation—already past the billion dollar mark—by urging swift construction of the projected Idaho plant for development of atomic propulsion units for ships, planes, and presumably inter-continental rockets.

The British, as usual, were the quietest of all. With devaluation occupying everyone's mind, scarcely any reaction to the Soviet bomb was reported. Consciously or unconsciously the British people seem to have accepted that the main contest in the atomic age is between the American and Soviet giants.

In France, General de Gaulle drew the sweeping deduction that France must quickly come to "a common sense accord" with Germany, and rely no longer on large British forces to help defend her position on the Western fringe of a disrupted Europe.

—New York Times
ATOMGRAD IN ARMENIA?

The Soviets said nothing whatever, beyond putting out a Tass dispatch recalling that Molotov had declared as far back as November 1947 that the atomic secret no longer existed. Tito, undaunted by Soviet possession of the "decisive" weapon (probably not so decisive against his rugged, unindustrialized country), charged the Kremlin with "rattling its arms" all around Yugoslavia's borders.

While governments said little or nothing, the most wonderful crop of rumors and "facts" about the Soviet bomb and U.S. knowledge of it sprouted in the Western press. Kenneth de Courcy led the way. In his *Intelligence Digest* from London he had claimed to know in his January number that the Soviets would test their first bomb in June, and that this was accepted as a fact by the Intelligence Service of at least one of the great powers. A fortnight before President Truman's announcement he buried in small type on Page 10 of his September number the statement that his prediction had proved to be correct and that Russia had, in fact, made "some kind of atomic bomb."

General Bedell Smith, former U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, reminded an audience of Industrial Preparedness engineers that he had warned a month ago that the Soviet would test their bomb "within a few months." The Paris paper *Samedi Soir* said on July 26 that the bomb had been exploded on July 10. A Stockholm paper claimed to know that a "second explosion" had taken place on September 14.

Walter Lippman insisted that Truman had made his announcement within three days of receiving the news. Nora Beloff of *The Observer*, London, said that Lester Pearson was informed of the event by President Truman nearly a fortnight in advance of the latter's September 23 statement.

Richard Strout, a *Christian Science Monitor* Washington correspondent with excellent connections, states flatly that the Russians have been working on atomic development since 1943 and not just since the news of Hiroshima; that this was the first atomic explosion in Russia; that it took place early in September and not in July; and that the US knows where the explosion occurred and whether it was an aerial, ground or underwater burst.

Further, claims Strout, the U.S. knows whether the bomb was produced from enriched U-235 (Oak Ridge type used at Hiroshima) or from plutonium (Hanford type, apparently used at Nagasaki). The science editor of the same paper says that American experts are certain it was a plutonium explosion in Russia. And Dr. Don Leet, a Harvard seismologist who observed the first bomb in New Mexico, is "ready to guarantee that Truman's announcement was not based on earthquake data."

The *Monitor's* special correspondent in Berlin affirms that the Soviet atomic plants are in the Ukraine near a large hydro source (the repaired Dneprostroi Dam?), while the bomb was exploded in Kazakstan, in Central Asia; the Stockholm paper which dates the explosion September 14, places it in the Crimea.

But a Yugoslav refugee from Russia, coming from Iran, gives a circumstantial account in the Paris *Figaro* of four centres in Soviet Armenia which have been taken over and packed with slave labor for the atomic project. Similar accounts were printed a year ago in Paris, and it seems that the necessary hydro power is also available in this locality.

Fewer writers profess to know the answer to the big question: how rapidly can the Soviets build a large stockpile? The usually well-informed W. H. Laurence of the *New York Times* believes that the Soviets will quickly establish a one-a-week production rate. General Bedell Smith does not think that Russia can equal the present American mass production in less than ten years.

Nichols of the *Monitor* recalls that US reactors were shut down during most of 1947, because the atomic piles became "clogged" with radioactivity products. He quotes Lilienthal as saying in his last report to Congress that "there is no certainty about the ultimate useful life of the reactors. Sooner or later their failure may cause permanent shutdown." That, and McMahon's remark that shortage of uranium is a limiting factor in production, provides a probably illusory hopeful note.

THE ATOMIC ERA

June 1905—Einstein publishes his theory: $E=mc^2$.
July 1919—Rutherford is first to smash the atom.
Jan. 1939—Hahn and Meitner of Germany split uranium atom, release nuclear energy.
Dec. 1942—First self-sustaining atomic pile set up in Chicago.
July 1945—First bomb set off in New Mexico.
Aug. 1945—Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombed.
Nov. 1945—U.S., Britain and Canada offer to accept international atomic control.
Jan. 1946—U.N. sets up Atomic Energy Commission.
June 1946—Baruch plan proposed by U.S., calling for international inspection.
July 1946—Bikini tests.
June 1947—Soviets propose "plan", without inspection.
Apr. 1948—Eniwetok tests.
July 1949—Paris paper Samedi Soir (Saturday Night) says Russia has the bomb.
Sept. 1949—Truman announcement.

—U.S. Army Air Force
THE SECRET IS OUT

GREAT TUG-OF-WAR

THE ATOMIC BLAST in Russia—and reports of the part played by Germans in developing atomic energy in the Soviet Union—has given the warning once again that a union of the technical genius of Germany and the might of Russia would constitute the greatest menace we could face.

How solid is the new democratic government at Bonn? How much inclined is it towards cooperation with the West? What are the chances of it succumbing to Nazism or to Communism? In this special dispatch to SATURDAY NIGHT from Germany, Sebastian Haffner, diplomatic correspondent of *The Observer*, London, gives an impressive estimate.

THREE THINGS have been made clear by the first week's parliamentary debate on Dr. Adenauer's declaration of the policy of his Government.

1. Apart from the tiny Communist party, there is at present no German opposition to the Bonn Republic and its Constitution as such. Even the spokesmen of the extreme nationalist Right have all explicitly declared that they accept the State and the Constitution. This is vastly different from the situation under the Weimar Republic, when not only the Nazis, but also the German nationalists, who advocated a restoration of the monarchy, were opposed to the Constitutional basis of the Republic.

In view of the many reports about "neo-Nazism" or "neo-Fascism" in Germany, this is a fact of some importance. There is strong nationalist feeling in all German parties; but there is no neo-Nazism or neo-Fascism in Germany today. This is a difference worth keeping in mind. No party in Germany now wants a return to dictatorship or to the mon-

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archy; no party wants to establish itself as "the" party in a one-party State. Parliamentary democracy, for the first time in German history is generally accepted, not in a spirit of enthusiasm but out of a realization that, in the words of President Heuss, it is Germany's "only remaining chance of political existence."

Germans all Revisionist

2. Again with the exception of the Communist Party, there are no real differences in Germany about the fundamental aims of German foreign policy. All parties, from the Socialists through the Government parties to the extreme Right take a strongly revisionist attitude towards the Eastern frontiers.

Altogether, whether one regards the German revisionist demands as justified or not, they are a fact of international politics which it will be impossible to overlook from now on.

—Globe and Mail

SPARKPLUG: *Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, heads UN Assembly.*

On the other hand, all non-Communist parties—even, somewhat grudgingly, the extreme right—now desire or at least admit the need for reconciliation with the West and would probably support the accession of Germany to a Western European federation. It would be an illusion to regard this new German Europeanism as being emotionally equally as strong as the revisionism in the eastern frontier question. The latter arouses red-hot feeling; the former is, with a few exceptions, somewhat lukewarm and may not last. Still, at the moment, it is also a reality which it is worthwhile to consider as a new and important fact in international politics.

3. As long as the Bonn Republic is not territorially extended beyond the three Western occupation zones, the present centre-rightwing Government of Dr. Adenauer is unlikely to be overthrown. It is a far more stable Government than its narrow Parliamentary majority would suggest. Dr. Adenauer is a consummate tactician, and has no real rival in his party.

All this makes it probable that the Adenauer Government will last its four-year term till the next general election—unless during this time the present Russian zone, by one means or another, joins the Bonn Republic.

ROMULO AT THE UN

THE ATMOSPHERE at Lake Success is more optimistic than at the deeply frustrated Paris session last year. The Berlin blockade is lifted and East and West are at least speaking to each other again. The prickly Palestine problem has pretty well settled itself, little cause for UN pride though there may be in that. And the persistent Greek question is on the way to settlement. For the first time since the UN became involved in it, the Soviets have voted with the West on setting up a new Balkans committee.

The Soviet-Yugoslav dispute has introduced a new note of bitterness, it is true. But this is viewed as a family quarrel; and the emergence of a bloc of former Soviet nations alongside the Soviet block would not displease many of the members.

The question of China is more troubling. The Nationalist Government still holds one of the five permanent seats on the Security Council, and its representative has formally accused the USSR of aggressive action against it. Meanwhile, however, a new Chinese Government has been set up in Peking (changed back from Peiping), and has been quickly recognized by Moscow, which will demand that it be given China's seat in the UN. It appears as doubtful that the Assembly will do anything about this during the present session, as that it will attempt to do anything about the aggression against the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Painful experience forces the members to recognize the limitations imposed on them by the Charter and the East-West conflict. Nevertheless, chipper little General Romulo of the Philippines, a UN "regular" and one of its finest orators, is resolved to make this a successful session. With long-established personal relations with many delegates, backed by general goodwill, accepted by the Latins as a Spanish descendant and by the Arab and Asian members as a spokesman for the independence of small nations, he has called for shorter speeches and snappier sessions. He has also called for a new effort to control atomic power—but that may prove another thing.

THE RAJK AFFAIR

LASZLO RAJK, Hungary's 40-year-old, pokerfaced former Communist Foreign Minister has been sentenced to hang. A similar fate has befallen his two fellow-defendants. All three die "for plotting to overthrow Hungary's present government and preparing a gigantic conspiracy backed by Tito and American imperialism."

Who was this Rajk and was he really a spy, traitor and conspirator? He was born the son of very poor peasants. His many brothers all became skilled tradesmen, though one of them, Francis, became notorious during the Nazi regime. When the Communists came into power Francis was sentenced to death, but through the intervention of his influential Communist brother Laszlo, was reprieved.

—Globe and Mail

RAJK: *Could the head of the Hungarian Secret Police and later Foreign Minister have really been a Titoist?*

Though Laszlo Rajk was not a so called "Muscovite," he had been a member of the Communist Party since his youth. As one of the most active Hungarian Communists he had been imprisoned in various countries for his convictions. He took part in the last Spanish Civil War, where he commanded the "Rakosi Brigade".

The confidence which he enjoyed in the Kremlin assured him a brilliant career in "liberated" Hungary. He organized the new Communist police and the concentration camps; and established the famous inquisition headquarters on the Andrassy Boulevard in Budapest. He became a modern Nero.

Confesses All—and More

And now this same Rajk has confessed that his whole Communist life of 25 years was a sham. He was a spy, a traitor, and a Trotzskyite the whole time, he says, admitting even more than was charged against him. He confessed that he worked for the Horthy police, for Hitler's Gestapo, and after for U.S. Intelligence.

Finally this year he had engaged in a plot to overthrow the Rakosi regime by force, in cooperation with Tito's Interior Minister Alexander Rankovitch. Meeting Rankovitch on the Dalmatian coast, he was informed over his *slivovitz* of a plot by Tito to overthrow the Rakosi regime, because it was loyal to Stalin. Through a photostat showing his past treason Rajk was blackmailed into complicity, and promised the premiership of Hungary.

But the secret police of Budapest were watching their former chief (now become foreign minister), and photographed him with the Titoists. So Rajk was "trapped".

The whole trial was, of course, a judicial burlesque following the well-tried recipe of the Moscow purge-trials. It was directed from the Kremlin, and only proved that any puppet leader who loses the confidence of Moscow has a short shift of life. Let Rakosi tremble now!

GALLIC CALM

IN THE RECENT currency uproar, one country which traditionally might have been expected to be the most harassed, was almost the quietest. Only after all the main explosions had gone off did the French quietly announce that they would devalue the franc—by a trifling seven and a half per cent, less than the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

What has happened in France that the country is no longer in perennial crisis? Many things have combined to produce probably the quietest, most normal year in French affairs in two decades. First of all, there was last year's excellent harvest, and an equally good wheat crop this year, though the drought affected other crops. Food prices dropped from an index of 1904 last November to 1548 this June, easing the pressure on the working masses. Herds and fields can be said to have recovered at last from the war.

As with food, there is more of everything else. Automobile production is the greatest in history, at 300,000 a year, and a permit is no longer necessary to buy a car. The output of electricity is one-third above pre-war and steel production forty-five per cent greater. Coal output, which long ago surpassed pre-war figures, has risen ten per cent in the past year. Over the whole industrial field, production is twenty-nine per cent above the 1938 level, and virtually equal to the 1929 figure, the highest in French history.

More amazing is the rise in the birth-rate to the highest figure in eighty years, so that the population, at 42,000,000, is the biggest in history.

Even with wages pegged at last year's level, life is easier in France. As one consequence, the Government has astonished itself by remaining in

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archy; no party wants to establish itself as "the" party in a one-party State. Parliamentary democracy, for the first time in German history is generally accepted, not in a spirit of enthusiasm but out of a realization that, in the words of President Heuss, it is Germany's "only remaining chance of political existence."

Germans all Revisionist

2. Again with the exception of the Communist Party, there are no real differences in Germany about the fundamental aims of German foreign policy. All parties, from the Socialists through the Government parties to the extreme Right take a strongly revisionist attitude towards the Eastern frontiers.

Altogether, whether one regards the German revisionist demands as justified or not, they are a fact of international politics which it will be impossible to overlook from now on.

—Globe and Mail

SPARKPLUG: *Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, heads UN Assembly.*

On the other hand, all non-Communist parties — even, somewhat grudgingly, the extreme right—now desire or at least admit the need for reconciliation with the West and would probably support the accession of Germany to a Western European federation. It would be an illusion to regard this new German Europeanism as being emotionally equally as strong as the revisionism in the eastern frontier question. The latter arouses red-hot feeling; the former is, with a few exceptions, somewhat lukewarm and may not last. Still, at the moment, it is also a reality which it is worthwhile to consider as a new and important fact in international politics.

3. As long as the Bonn Republic is not territorially extended beyond the three Western occupation zones, the present centre-rightwing Government of Dr. Adenauer is unlikely to be overthrown. It is a far more stable Government than its narrow Parliamentary majority would suggest. Dr. Adenauer is a consummate tactician, and has no real rival in his party.

All this makes it probable that the Adenauer Government will last its four-year term till the next general election—unless during this time the present Russian zone, by one means or another, joins the Bonn Republic.

ROMULO AT THE UN

THE ATMOSPHERE at Lake Success is more optimistic than at the deeply frustrated Paris session last year. The Berlin blockade is lifted and East and West are at least speaking to each other again. The prickly Palestine problem has pretty well settled itself, little cause for UN pride though there may be in that. And the persistent Greek question is on the way to settlement. For the first time since the UN became involved in it, the Soviets have voted with the West on setting up a new Balkans committee.

The Soviet-Yugoslav dispute has introduced a new note of bitterness, it is true. But this is viewed as a family quarrel; and the emergence of a bloc of former Soviet nations alongside the Soviet block would not displease many of the members.

The question of China is more troubling. The Nationalist Government still holds one of the five permanent seats on the Security Council, and its representative has formally accused the USSR of aggressive action against it. Meanwhile, however, a new Chinese Government has been set up in Peking (changed back from Peiping), and has been quickly recognized by Moscow, which will demand that it be given China's seat in the UN. It appears as doubtful that the Assembly will do anything about this during the present session, as that it will attempt to do anything about the aggression against the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Painful experience forces the members to recognize the limitations imposed on them by the Charter and the East-West conflict. Nevertheless, chipper little General Romulo of the Philippines, a UN "regular" and one of its finest orators, is resolved to make this a successful session. With long-established personal relations with many delegates, backed by general goodwill, accepted by the Latins as a Spanish descendant and by the Arab and Asian members as a spokesman for the independence of small nations, he has called for shorter speeches and snappier sessions. He has also called for a new effort to control atomic power — but that may prove another thing.

THE RAJK AFFAIR

LASZLO RAJK, Hungary's 40-year-old, pokerfaced former Communist Foreign Minister has been sentenced to hang. A similar fate has befallen his two fellow-defendants. All three die "for plotting to overthrow Hungary's present government and preparing a gigantic conspiracy backed by Tito and American imperialism."

Who was this Rajk and was he really a spy, traitor and conspirator? He was born the son of very poor peasants. His many brothers all became skilled tradesmen, though one of them, Francis, became notorious during the Nazi regime. When the Communists came into power Francis was sentenced to death, but through the intervention of his influential Communist brother Laszlo, was reprieved.

—Globe and Mail

RAJK: *Could the head of the Hungarian Secret Police and later Foreign Minister have really been a Titoist?*

Though Laszlo Rajk was not a so called "Muscovite," he had been a member of the Communist Party since his youth. As one of the most active Hungarian Communists he had been imprisoned in various countries for his convictions. He took part in the last Spanish Civil War, where he commanded the "Rakosi Brigade".

The confidence which he enjoyed in the Kremlin assured him a brilliant career in "liberated" Hungary. He organized the new Communist police and the concentration camps; and established the famous inquisition headquarters on the Andrassy Boulevard in Budapest. He became a modern Nero.

Confesses All—and More

And now this same Rajk has confessed that his whole Communist life of 25 years was a sham. He was a spy, a traitor, and a Trotzskyite the whole time, he says, admitting even more than was charged against him. He confessed that he worked for the Horthy police, for Hitler's Gestapo, and after for U.S. Intelligence.

Finally this year he had engaged in a plot to overthrow the Rakosi regime by force, in cooperation with Tito's Interior Minister Alexander Rankovitch. Meeting Rankovitch on the Dalmatian coast, he was informed over his *slivovitz* of a plot by Tito to overthrow the Rakosi regime, because it was loyal to Stalin. Through a photostat showing his past treason Rajk was blackmailed into complicity, and promised the premiership of Hungary.

But the secret police of Budapest were watching their former chief (now become foreign minister), and photographed him with the Titoists. So Rajk was "trapped".

The whole trial was, of course, a judicial burlesque following the well-tried recipe of the Moscow purge-trials. It was directed from the Kremlin, and only proved that any puppet leader who loses the confidence of Moscow has a short shift of life. Let Rakosi tremble now!

GALLIC CALM

IN THE RECENT currency uproar, one country which traditionally might have been expected to be the most harassed, was almost the quietest. Only after all the main explosions had gone off did the French quietly announce that they would devalue the franc—by a trifling seven and a half per cent, less than the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

What has happened in France that the country is no longer in perennial crisis? Many things have combined to produce probably the quietest, most normal year in French affairs in two decades. First of all, there was last year's excellent harvest, and an equally good wheat crop this year, though the drought affected other crops. Food prices dropped from an index of 1904 last November to 1548 this June, easing the pressure on the working masses. Herds and fields can be said to have recovered at last from the war.

As with food, there is more of everything else. Automobile production is the greatest in history, at 300,000 a year, and a permit is no longer necessary to buy a car. The output of electricity is one-third above pre-war and steel production forty-five per cent greater. Coal output, which long ago surpassed pre-war figures, has risen ten per cent in the past year. Over the whole industrial field, production is twenty-nine per cent above the 1938 level, and virtually equal to the 1929 figure, the highest in French history.

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How Does Your MP Rate?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

who had not thought it worthwhile to propose their own statement, into support of the CCF. In view of their election platform they could do no other. The air of apologetically performing their duty was strong indeed.

The other rump of ten Social Crediters (all from Alberta) has made itself heard much less than the CCF. Its leader, Solon Low, attacked what he called "pip-squeak writers in the newspapers" for suggesting that the splinter parties—a term he objected to—should not be treated as parliamentary parties but merely as independents. The suggestion had come from some of Canada's most responsible and respected editors and Low's description of them struck a good many people as unhappy.

The debate on the Address took up most of the first few weeks of the session, as it always does. But the Government kept two days a week to get on with its legislation and the consideration of the estimates. Thus there came up the bill to amend the statutes of the Supreme Court, introduced by Garson, Minister of Justice and former Premier of Manitoba. Garson is small and scholarly. His lucidity of thought and expression was revealed in all his handling of the bill. But his oratory is without fire. Indeed orators are few and far between. Some of the French-speaking members deserve the description as well as anyone, and if Houde (Montreal-Papineau) lets fly it will be—whatever he says—a refreshing change of atmosphere.

The greatest interest in the early part of the session was in announcements from the Government permitting neither question nor discussion. Most of them fell to Abbott (Montreal - St. Antoine - Westmount), the handsome, hard-working Minister of Finance. He reads his announcements to the House in something of a gabble, with his head down to the paper. He sounds as though he were bored with the whole thing, which he probably is by the time it has got to the point of public statement. But the House would like it if he presented his policy announcements with rather more of a suggestion that his listeners have something to do with it all. As it is his manner rather suggests—though I'm sure it's not in his mind—that they can like it or lump it.

Here of course is the nub of the problem of modern democratic procedure. Ministers must take a high degree of responsibility on themselves. They cannot share it with a public assembly. They must, in carrying it, have the best advice that trained and experienced civil servants can give them, and in this respect Canada is amazingly well served. But these 262 men (what a pity there are no women among them!) are our safeguard and assurance that Ministers' powers shall not be abused. And if they have no special qualifications, perhaps they represent us all the better for that. Sometimes they may seem docile or dumb. Sometimes they may even be docile or dumb. But the very fact that we—and the Government—have to listen to them when they are silly as well as when they are profound gives assurance that the ordinary people will have the last word.

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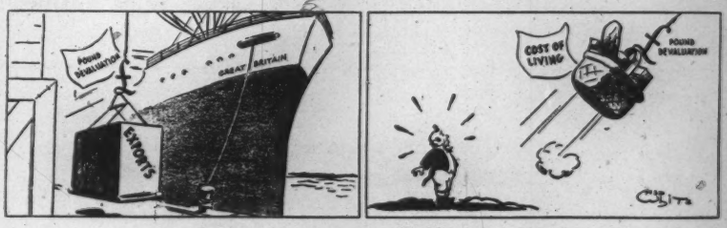
A NEW GIRDER

FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE the devaluation of the pound is still the centre of all comment and calculation, much the biggest thing which has happened to them for a long time. Housekeepers are waiting anxiously to see how much prices will rise in the shops; workers are prepared to demand higher wages to meet higher living costs; businessmen are anxiously surveying the economic landscape after the great earthquake; and politicians have their ears to the ground for its effect on the coming election.

As so often happens, *The Economist* presents the dourest, least varnished summary of the situation. The devaluation is "a confession of defeat" by the Government, which had held as an article of faith that water could be made to run uphill by administrative action, and is a defeat for the technicians of the Treasury and the Bank of England, who love so dearly "the fabulous intricacies of their exchange control system (which, as they so proudly explain, no one but themselves can understand)."

The experts have been shown up as being "too expert to have any common sense." The devaluation should have come months ago. Now that it has been made there is too much tendency to believe that this alone will miraculously correct the distortions in the British economy.

In this rigid structure, something was bound to give way under stress, and it proved to be the exchange rate. But this has not led to a re-examination of the whole structure. "A new girder, of different length but of equal rigidity to the old, is to be fitted in the place of the one that has buckled, and everything else is to go on as before." The basic distortion—which arises from the fact that the British people have voted themselves larger incomes than they earn—is not to be removed. "What the British need to do is not to take less for a pound sterling but to give more for it."



—White, in Akron Beacon-Journal

"LIFTS"

SNAP ELECTION?

A DECISION must be made very soon by the Labor Government on whether to hold an election this fall, or wait till next spring or summer, the end of its term. The chief factors in the decision will probably be the development of the debate in the special session of Parliament called to discuss devaluation, the reports of the mood in the constituencies brought back by Labor M.P.'s, and the attitude of the Trades Union Congress on support of the Government's demand that the wage line be held.

Sir Stafford Cripps laid down one sure appeal of a Labor election campaign in his devaluation broadcast, when he stressed that Labor's policy was devoted above all to maintaining full employment. He was obviously preparing another appeal to Labor's electorate when he called in his opening speech in the House of Commons for higher taxes on business profits as well as a holding of the line on wages.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, called for the freeing of sterling to find its own true exchange rate, which he believed would restore confidence and soon force the rate upward. He found Sir Stafford Cripps' reputation "woefully weakened", after all his denials and delay on devaluation, and thought it difficult to believe that the Chan-

P.O.D's LONDON LETTER:

Nation's Attitude, Glum Resignation

THE SECRET was well kept. It is true that a few shrewd guessers had picked Sept. 18 as "Devaluation Sunday", because Sir Stafford Cripps was known to be returning from the Washington Conference, and if such an announcement had to be made, the sooner the better, thus strengthening the impression that the Government's decision was partly the result of American and Canadian pressure, and so sharing the disagreeable responsibility.

At the same time, there can have been very few among Sir Stafford's listeners, when he started his Sunday-night broadcast, who really expected him to let that particular cat out of the bag. For one thing, Sir Stafford had so often and so firmly denied that the cat was in the bag; and Sir Stafford is not as other Chancellors who could lightly be suspected of talking with their tongue in their cheek. He has a deservedly high reputation for the most austere probity—a reputation oddly increased by the fact that he is a vegetarian and neither drinks nor smokes. Meat-eaters and drinkers are presumably much more careless with the truth—something to do with their blood pressure, perhaps.

As late as last July Sir Stafford insisted publicly that the Government had "not the slightest intention of devaluing the pound". But what, after all, could the poor man do? Devaluation is not the sort of thing about which a Chancellor of the Exchequer could be expected to throw out preliminary hints. The obviously sensible thing for him was to deny it up to the last moment, and then suddenly lean out of the Treasury window and drop it into the street like a waste-paper basket that had started to smoulder.

Only a "Shot in the Arm"

Now that the first shock of the announcement has passed off, the nation is settling down to what might be described as an attitude of glum resignation. The necessity of devaluation is pretty generally accepted, but there is no confidence that it will serve as anything more than a temporary alleviation of the nation's economic difficulties—a sort of "shot in the arm", as it has been frankly described by critics.

Socialists, in spite of the Chancellor's cheerful assurances that the internal effects of the decision would, for the present at least, be slight, look forward with dread to an increase in the cost of living and an aggravation of our labor troubles—already sufficiently threatening, Heaven knows! Businessmen, on their side, are showing little readiness to believe that the increase in our exports to dollar-markets will, with the lower value of the pound, be enough to compensate for the much higher cost of our imports.

The one solution that would really solve the problem is greatly increased production at lower cost and greatly diminished expenditure by the Government. As to the first the Chancellor could do no more than express pious hopes and exhortations to his millions of listeners. Of the second he could offer no solid promise whatever.

He indeed went out of his way to make clear that the immense burden of the social services and food subsidies would not in any respect be lightened. All he could say was that an attempt would be made to cut the costs of administration—which is a little like a bankrupt nobleman promising that he would sack a couple of the gardeners and try to do without one of his Rolls-Royces.

by Peter Donovan

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cellor would have remained in office if he had believed the ordeal would be a long one.

Britain's economic predicament was "both serious and strange", and due in large measure to the restrictive doctrine of socialism, which is "against human nature." It is time, Mr. Churchill declared, that Britain had a new parliament and a new government.

Labor's "stormy petrel", Aneurin Bevan, was openly abusive of Mr. Churchill in reply, referring to him by quotation as an "old bag of lies", and said the Tories would "slowly starve the people to death." At the week-end, *The Tribune,* with which Bevan is associated, discussed the advantages of a fall or spring election, and called for the earlier one.

An election, if called suddenly, would take place in November, and from most indications would find the two main British parties closely balanced, with the outcome hanging on the unpredictable trend which any close election may take.

Mr. Churchill's opening broadcast in the 1945 election about "Attlee's Gestapo" is a memorable example of what can happen. People said then that he was a good leader for wartime, but a poor one for peacetime: the current atmosphere of crisis, intensified by the news that the Soviets have the atomic bomb, may boost Churchill's stock again. But few observers of the British scene yet predict a Conservative victory. The majority continue to see a reduced Labor majority.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

larger than the navies of all the other members put together, while the RAF and the British aircraft industry with its new jet models provide the backbone of Western Union air power.

On the Army side, the French Army is obviously the linch-pin of Western Union land defences, for only the French can find the manpower.

Unhappily, old memories and animosities sometimes hamper Franco-British relations within Uniforce.

Of all the question marks which hang over British defence policy, the biggest is that of American cooperation. In the diplomatic sphere the Atlantic Pact has provided an impressive American commitment. But on the military side the answer is not so clear.

Suppose—it is asked—Senator Taft were to take command of America's destiny? Could Britain or anyone else count then on full American aid? It is doubts of this kind which prompted Britain's recent request for further information on the construction of atomic bombs.

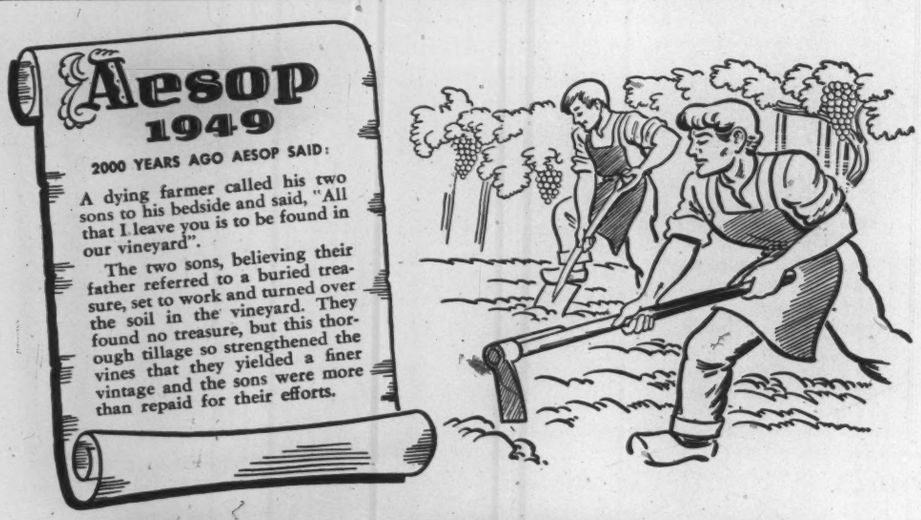
Britain could make atomic bombs of her own — though at considerable expense. Up till now her planning has been based on using atomic energy for other purposes; but it is not too late to change. The same applies to aircraft and tank production. We have been counting on the United States providing the long-range strategic bombers and the mass-produced, general-purpose tanks. But we could make our own.

The argument—at its most acute in the case of atomic bombs—is not entirely about the willingness of the United States to provide the backbone of Western defence while Europe itself provides the member arms. It also covers the question of how desirable it is to store valuable armaments in countries which might be overrun.

What is really expected of the Americans is that they will provide the necessary confidence and assistance to enable Britain to fulfil her role in the front line of the cold war.

—Canadian Army

WESTERN UNION *chief, Field Marshal Montgomery, said to differ with his field commander, de Tassigny.*


Aesop
1949
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We are emerging from a period of industrial unrest . . . a period which taught us the folly of inactivity due to shut-downs and prolonged strikes.

An enlightened labour group now favours on-the-job mediation of its problems. As a result, production is increasing and we see a gradual stabilization of prices with the odd case of actual decrease in prices. Unfortunately, however, there are those who still strive to foment unrest and dissatisfaction among the labour groups in an attempt to retard industry. And this group offers in return promises as unreal as the thought of buried treasure.

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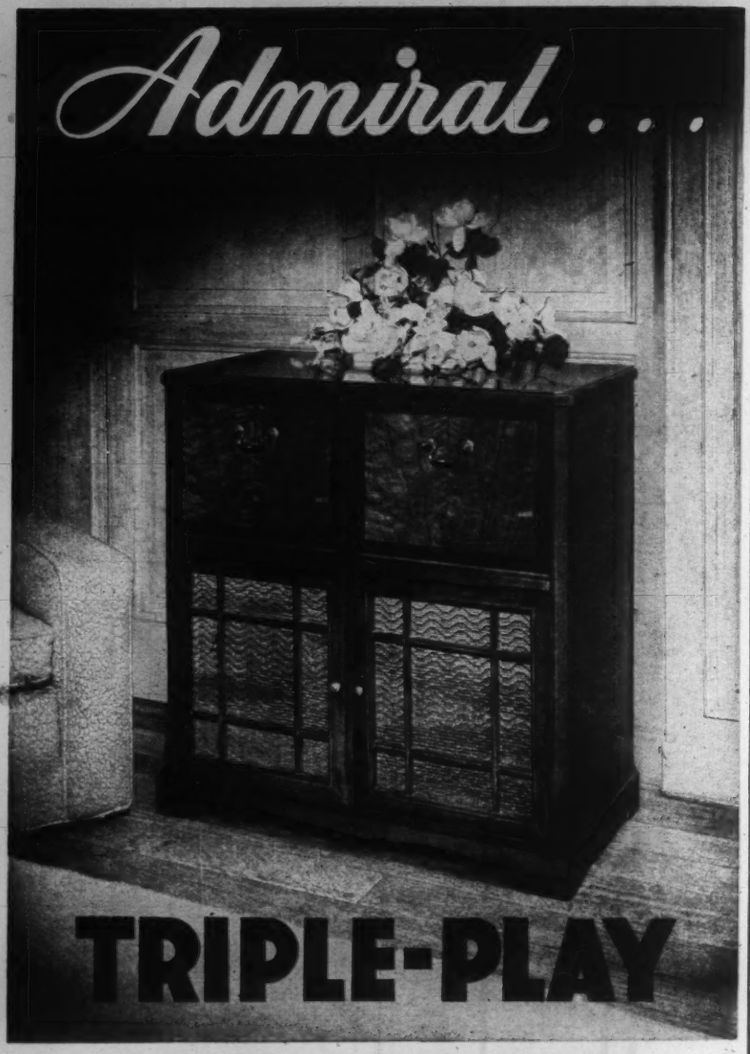

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CANADIAN ADMIRAL CORPORATION, LIMITED
MALTON, ONTARIO

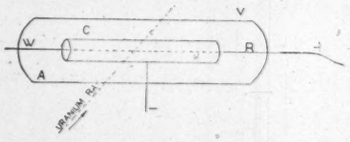
science

HOT CLICKS

WITH THE temperatures plummeting in Northern Canada, hundreds of prospectors are drifting south with a clicking in their ears from a long summer listening to the metronomic monotony of the Geiger earphones. More than 2,000 uranium hunters, both amateur and professional, hustled north this year in search of nuclear fuel. Most of them based their success on a device called the Geiger counter.

This instrument is familiar by name to practically every newspaper reader, and is closely associated in most people's minds with atomic power. But the principle of the Geiger-Mueller counter, its advantages and limitations are generally known only by those who use or manufacture it.

A layman might well ask, "How does it work?" One book that answers the question is "The Atomic Story" by J. W. Campbell (Clarke, Irwin, $3.50).



From the diagram it is seen that this form of the instrument is comparatively simple in design. The wire WR is surrounded by a metal cylinder and both are supported in a tube V from which most of the air has been pumped out. Between W and C there is a difference of about 1,000 volts, adjusted so as to be slightly less than enough to make a spark jump between W and C.

Consider a ray from uranium entering A as shown and hitting an atom in A so as to dislodge an electron. The latter being negative will be strongly attracted by the positive charge of the wire and in moving at high speed toward WR will strike other atoms and knock out more electrons. The stream, or surge, of electrons thus produced constitutes an electric current.

If a telephone (with amplifier) is in the circuit, each surge will move its diaphragm and cause a click. Thus the Geiger counter gives a signal for the entry of a uranium ray into the tube.

When the prospector hears the clicks growing more frequent, he knows he is approaching radioactive ore. If the clicks decrease in frequency, he knows he is moving away from the ore.

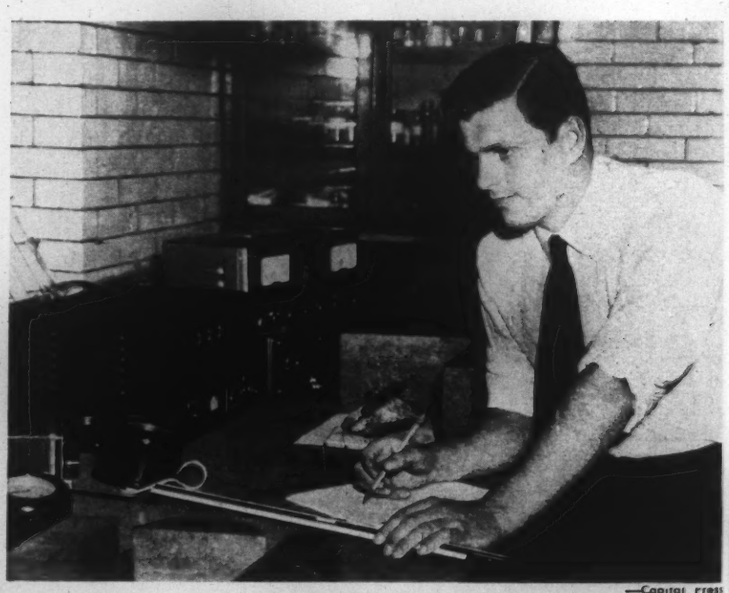
In practice, the task of identifying uranium with the Geiger counter is more difficult than it sounds because of numerous spurious signals that come through the earphones.

A fairly constant background count of five to fifty pulses a minute is recorded due to cosmic rays and random gamma rays. When the prospector enters a depression with steep sides he is shielded from the cosmic rays and the background count changes. Since these factors cannot be controlled, the prospector must familiarize himself with the background count and its fluctuations.

A variation in the background count will also be heard when crossing from one type of bedrock to another since some contain a proportion of radioactive substances while others have none.

Earthy overburden can, and has, acted as an efficient shield to radioactive ores, and veins of radioactive ore are often shielded by the flanking wall-rock. This shielding action of earth and rock will allow a searcher to pass close to a deposit without noticeable change in his counting rate.

Lightning flashes and contamination of clothing with radioactive dust are two more factors the prospector has to contend with. Both can give false and confusing signals on the Geiger counter.



—Capital Press

HUNDREDS *of hopeful prospectors send rock samples to Geological Survey Laboratory Chief H. R. Steacy to be checked for radioactivity at the National Museum. Heavy lead shields protect Steacy from possible rays from sample.*

Notes prepared by the Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, advise prospectors to walk very slowly, about one step per second, during preliminary searches with the Geiger counter held two or three feet above the ground. For detailed work, the pamphlets suggest that the instrument be held close to a rock face or placed on the ground.

A number of Geiger counters available in Canada have the counter tube mounted in a separate probe unit at the end of several feet of flexible cable. This enables the prospector to localize activity in small crevices. However, the majority of models in use consist of a single box unit slung over the shoulder.

Counter or Flicker

Many of the instruments used in Canada depend on a counting ratemeter which records the number of pulses so that the prospector does not have to count them. Still others have a light that flicks on for each pulsation.

The Geiger counter is not a measuring device. Quantitative analysis of the rock specimens is carried out in the laboratory.

When a uranium prospector in Canada takes a likely looking specimen of rock and wants it tested for radioactivity, all he has to do is send it to the Geological Survey of Canada for free tests. "All information received by the Survey is regarded as confidential".

The tests determine whether or not radioactive minerals are present and the approximate content of such minerals; they will not indicate whether the radioactivity is due to uranium or thorium. This information is best determined by chemical analysis.

In charge of the laboratory in the Ottawa Museum basement, is H. R. Steacy who, with his assistants, is constantly kept busy testing the samples that pour in. About one in every 150 samples "kick" with the .05 per cent uranium that makes the ore pay.

Although the Geiger counter is not a measuring device, it has proved invaluable in the search for radioactive ore as a detector. Some of the instruments and detection methods supplanted by it are still of great value, but for convenience, precision and rough field work the Geiger Counter is now the most popular.

SPEEDY SURVEY

THE AIRBORNE magnetometer is revolutionizing modern prospecting and surveying.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the UNSCCUR at Lake Success, Hans Lundberg of Toronto revealed that the use of aviation in mining exploration programs had speeded up ground surveys 500 times with a cost reduction of as much as ninety-nine per cent.

Because of this high speed and low cost, Lundberg revealed that future ground surveys would be preceded by airborne exploration.

In Canada some recent airborne surveys were made of inaccessible areas covered by thick bush. Where a ground survey would have required five or six months to complete the job, an airborne survey of a normal-sized township was finished in five hours. The survey indicated where a diamond drill should be used. Ore was found in the indicated position.

The airborne survey is being used in many parts of the world. In Sweden it has located important ore deposits inside the Arctic Circle, in swamplands, and sometimes near railroads where ground surveys had failed to find them.

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED Chemicals SERVING CANADIANS THROUGH CHEMISTRY

BILL: By the way, Jack, I got a circular in my mail today about those "Welcome" Food Parcels that so many people are sending over to England nowadays. Suppose you and I step out of character, just for once, and tell all the readers of Saturday Night about them. What do you say?

JACK: I'd say it was a good idea! Many of those readers already send parcels to England, and would be glad to know about a service that you and I honestly believe gives people so much more for their money.

BILL: Sure enough! I wish all of them could see the new Christmas circular that I received. Such a well-chosen selection of food, the very things English homes want most—Boneless Sliced Turkey, good Canadian Pork, solid meat; Butter and Cheese, Christmas Pudding and Christmas Cake—

JACK: —not to speak of Chocolates, Tea and Sugar, Shelled Nuts for dessert and Fancy Coconut, just the very things that mean "Merry Christmas!"

BILL: Yet the prices are much less than one would expect to pay, and they include the insurance, packing and contents, with safe delivery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland absolutely guaranteed.

JACK: I wish more people knew about the "Welcome" line of Food Parcels—business firms, too, who send gifts to their connections in Britain at Christmas. It would save them trouble, assure them of top-quality foods, and save them money. How can we let them know?

BILL: Well, we could say, both together and loudly, "Hello, readers,

IF YOU WANT COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE 'WELCOME' FOOD PARCEL SERVICE, PLEASE TELEPHONE OR WRITE FOR OUR CHRISTMAS CIRCULAR."

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MONTREAL

education

LOWER ATTENDANCE

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, which have been bursting at the seams for some years now, appear to be slated for some measure of relief in the matter of overcrowding. While generally speaking the figures are down, the overall picture of enrolment in higher education cannot by any means be regarded as a return to normalcy.

Across Canada, the most common reason for the slight decrease in registration is, of course, the fact that large numbers of veterans are no longer commencing university courses, and large classes of them already graduated last spring. The figures quoted below refer to the number of students enrolled at the various universities. Those in parentheses are last fall's registrations; those not in parentheses refer to approximate enrolments this fall. Hardest hit seem to be Toronto (16,200) 14,000; Queen's (2,891) 2,500; McGill (8,240) 7,500; New Brunswick (1,300) 1,000; Alberta (4,605) 4,000; Western Ontario (4,658) 4,500; Saskatchewan (3,974) 3,300. Dalhousie University anticipates a net loss of only forty-six students, 1,724 as against last year's 1,770, principally as a result of decrease in veteran enrolment.

St. Dunstan's in Charlottetown expects no change in the three-hundred-registration of last year. British Columbia, with 8,810 enrolled in 1948, has no estimate available at the time of writing. Neither has Montreal, with 6,915 last year. A few universities expect higher registrations this year. Such are Ottawa (3,687) 3,800, due to the addition of the regular fifth year of the course in Medicine and also many new courses in Social and Political Science, Psychology, and Physical Education, to say nothing of the introduction of a Faculty of Law; Laval (3,707) 3,800, because of greater student interest in the Medical and Graduate Schools. And Brandon College is anticipating a capacity enrolment in this its fiftieth annual session.

Where decreases are expected for reasons other than (or besides) the graduation of veterans, some of the reasons are interesting. Western Ontario suggests "the fact that in some of the larger cities it has become temporarily unfashionable for Grade XIII students to do much work." Western has a long list of scholarship candidates, not from the large but from smaller communities.

SCHOOL BROADCAST

THE NATIONAL school broadcasts for 1949-50 commence on Friday, Oct. 7, with a half hour program suited to grades six to nine. The first program will present Newfoundland's past in both words and music. On Oct. 14 there will be a follow-up about life today in our new province. The CBC has given considerable preparation to this series, and from listener experience, the programs will be well worth hearing. Broadcasts are during school hours. Consult your local newspaper for the time.

—Canada Pictures

DEAN *Cecil A. Wright, head of the 3-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, recently established at the University of Toronto. This course has now been recognized by the Law Society of Upper Canada. President Sidney Smith states that this "is a significant step and will enable the University to develop outstanding graduate school in the field of law."*

SCHOOL BALLET

PHYSICAL CULTURE education in Toronto schools will be both physical and cultural if an idea from Trustee Samuel Titchener-Smith meets with a kindly reception from the Ontario Department of Education. The idea is to include ballet-dancing in the curriculum for city schools. Trustee Titchener-Smith, a teacher of dancing, buttresses his suggestion with emphasis on the building qualities of ballet, both physically and aesthetically, and points out that such a curriculum might help in situations such as the so-called "lack of Canadian talent" predicament suffered by the Canadian National Exhibition. Considerable discussion was aroused by Trustee Titchener-Smith's proposal, and the Toronto Board voted to send a delegation to the Department of Education to see if the *pirouette* and the *pas de deux* could be included in the physical culture program.

ALCOHOLIC STUDY

A DOFF of the editorial hat in the general direction of the Rocky Mountains. Two years ago the British Columbia government gave the go-ahead signal to a program of high school studies in alcoholism. It was originally planned to have it taught as a separate subject, but modern emphasis on the integrated program has by now caused the alcoholic point of view to penetrate into most of the subjects on the curriculum. Whereas most of the teachers in the classrooms of the rest of the Dominion don a set of self-contrived blinders if, as and when the subject of alcohol is brought up, British Columbia pedagogues face up to it, and discuss it freely during lessons in physiology, health, physical fitness, agriculture, manufacture, advertising, family living, social studies, traffic safety and statistics.

U.S. affairs

NEW ERA, NEW ORDEAL

A NEW "ISM" was coined, and a new era opened for labor in the United States last week when Ford agreed to the demands of the Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers for $100-a-month pensions at 65.

This is already being called Welfare Capitalism, hailed by some as a more productive alternative to Welfare Socialism. It is argued that it will cut down job-shifting, tend to link workers more closely with their company, give them a feeling of participation in its fortunes, and an incentive to work for its best interests.

The chief doubt raised is whether it is best for all concerned to have the employer contribute the whole pension. Employee contributions would have preserved some vestige of the once-respected custom of saving for one's own future.

All organized workers in the US are now expected to make pensions their new goal, with the steelworkers in the lead. The steel strike, which could be so damaging to an economy just coming out of a worrying recession, is a clear indication that the new era will not be born painlessly.

Considerations of humanitarian goals and worker content and efficiency may be drowned out in the bitter weeks of warfare between too-

—Knott in Dallas News

big industry and too-big labor, regarding each other as enemies and not as partners; and by a real if unspoken rivalry between Motor's Reuther and Steel's Murray for recognition as the leader who won this great gain for labor.

IN THE SAME BOAT

ONE RESULT of the news that Russia has the atom bomb, is the revival of the wartime partnership that produced the nuclear weapon.

It is hoped that discussions under way here during the past week between representatives of the Canadian, British and American Governments will mend the breakdown in atomic relations which has hindered nuclear development in the three countries.

American authorities have been disturbed by the current lack of cooperation, and have admitted that the present situation could not continue. The not-unexpected news that Russia possessed atomic know-how should have the positive effect of bringing the allied nations back together on a life-and-death problem.

The American agencies directly involved are the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State.

At present, the McMahon Atomic Energy Act bars Canadian and British scientists from access to the information that they require, and it prevents American researchers from getting the technical help of British scientists who worked with them to unlock the dread secret of the atom during the war.

President Truman promised last July 28 that the talks that have just begun would be merely exploratory. The timely disclosure of the Russian atomic explosion should stimulate a continuance of these important discussions, and might have the following results:

1. A move in Congress to change the McMahon Act to permit a free interchange of vital information among the three nations.
2. A long-term agreement between Canada, the United States and Britain, assuring all three access to uranium sources.
3. A joint program whereby each country would be allotted a special field of atomic development. American sources have suggested that the United States might be the only one of the three countries to make atomic bombs.

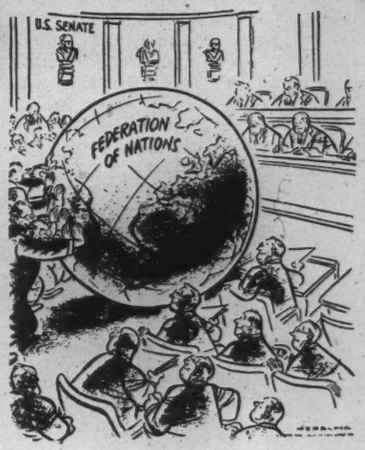
BLAST SHOOK HOUSE

IN AGREEING on the one-billion-300-million-dollar foreign arms aid program, the house quickly accepted the much larger Senate figure, and the conferees gave the somewhat unusual advice to Atlantic Pact nations to speed up their common defense planning.

Back of this warning was the desire of Congress for a real, over-all, common defense program, and not a mere strengthening of individual nations.

Approval of the measure points up the excellent non-partisan support that military aid is receiving. The new name of the bill reflects the belief that unity of the democratic nations must take precedence over the supply of arms. Formerly titled *The Foreign Military Assistance Act*, it is now called *The Mutual Defense Assistance Act*.

While the North Atlantic Alliance is largely paperwork up to this time,



"You fellows mind if we start the ball rolling?"

—Herblock in Washington Post

it is believed that the positive leadership provided by Congress will help to give the people of the democratic world the direction that they long for.

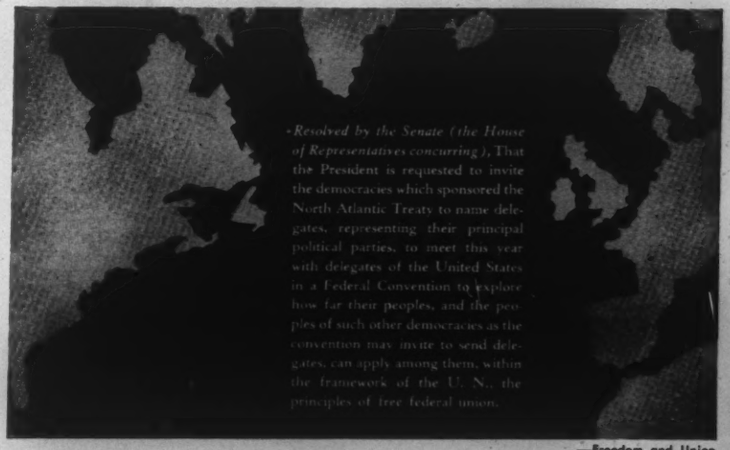
PACT TO UNION

EVERY SOVIET THREAT since the end of the war has urged the West to closer union. One of the effects predicted for the Soviet atomic explosion is a strong spur to the idea of Atlantic Union, the federation of the Atlantic Pact states proposed last April by a committee headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, former Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Will Clayton.

This group, which is inspired by Clarence Streit's long crusade for "Union Now", gained its first wide publicity when its testimony was taken by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, considering the Atlantic Pact.

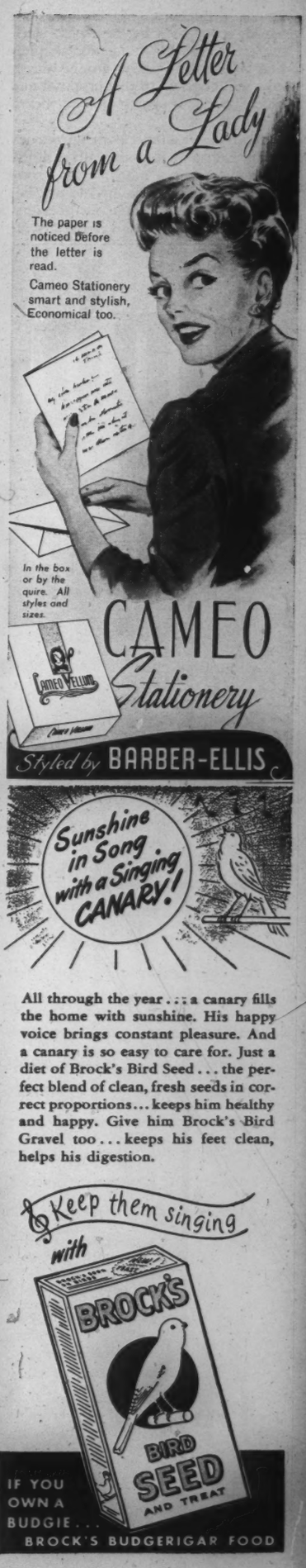
The persuasiveness of the idea and the eminence and practical reputation of its pleaders gained a strong group of Senate supporters, with the result that on July 26 twenty Senators from both parties sponsored a resolution calling for a federal convention of the Atlantic Pact nations to discuss the principles of such a union.

It is an amazing thing that such an important event received so little public notice, though no doubt the hot weather and the lack of international crisis at that moment were mainly responsible for this. Both the eco-


Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is requested to invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates, representing their principal political parties, to meet this year with delegates of the United States in a Federal Convention to explore how far their peoples, and the peoples of such other democracies as the convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them, within the framework of the U. N., the principles of free federal union.

—Freedom and Union

ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTION: *here is the important enacting paragraph.*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nomic dislocation of the Western world, spotlighted by the recent sterling crisis, and the fundamental question of survival under atomic threat now add cogency to this proposal and much more is going to be heard about it.

A similar resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives at the same time, but a much larger group of representatives, claimed to number a quarter of the whole membership, favors the wider and vaguer scheme proposed by the United World Federalists, for a federation open to all nations. It seems, however, that the urgent need for combining the strength of a reliable group of partners in the very few years available, must bring these people around to the Atlantic Union plan.

With the Senate calendar crowded and adjournment nearing, the best prospect is that hearings on the proposal may begin when Congress reconvenes in January. The influential Senator George of Georgia has declared that he will press for them. New support for the idea is coming in steadily, and it appears that if international tension continues there is a fair prospect that Congress will ask for an Atlantic Union federal convention.

After all, the resolution does not commit it to anything more than "exploration" of how far the other nations are willing to go. Union, whether of the Scandinavians, the Benelux countries, the Western Europeans or the Atlantic nations, is definitely in the air, and it is gradually being recognized that neither military pacts nor customs unions are enough.

PRACTICAL DETAILS

THE FEDERAL UNION proposal receives strong support in a new book by the eminent British statesman and writer, Lionel Curtis: "World Revolution in the Cause of Peace" (Macmillan, $2.75).

Curtis was one of "Milner's young men", along with John Buchan, in framing the South African Union at the beginning of this century. Later he contributed to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in India. He draws his theme from his view that the real American Revolution, completed by the Civil War, was a revolution in the relations between men, removing the possibility of making war on each other. Now it is time to make a world revolution along the same lines.

In the first part of the book he reviews the experience and the difficulties which the Americans went

LIONEL CURTIS

through in framing their union. He then skips to postwar Europe, and shows just how, out of the tide of feeling for unity, the United Europe Movement, Western Union and the Council of Europe arose. He then discusses the position of the British Dominions, which he knows so well: he does not believe that they could stay out of federation, and indeed their experience in working federal institutions would be very much required.

Finally he treats the practical details of how the agenda for a federal convention should be set up (and anyone who has ever been to an international conference knows the importance of that!), and how functions should be distributed between the central government (defence, foreign affairs and control of air routes) and the national governments (taxation, immigration and tariffs).

Anyone who wants to get down from generalities to just how a federal union could be set up will appreciate this brief study by one who has had a lifetime of experience in precisely this sort of thing.

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P9-8

people

What They Are Doing

■ Prime Minister **Louis St. Laurent** will be the principal speaker at a convocation on October 14 marking the 125th anniversary of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. He is expected to discuss the world's dollar crisis and the North Atlantic Pact.

■ Deputy Minister of Mining **Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside** won first prize in the mince pie division of the Richmond, Ont., fair. Admitting that he has dabbled in cooking for twenty-five years, he preferred to keep his pie recipe a secret.

—Karsh

DR. KEENLEYSIDE

What They Are Saying

■ Defence Minister **Brooke Claxton,** counting the blessings of the Canadian soldier today: " . . . I have not had a complaint about food in a year." **Governor General Viscount Alexander,** after sampling an army private's meal: "It's better than I get myself".

■ Alderman **George Miller,** Vancouver chairman of finance, when asked for $5,000 to finance neighborhood Halloween parties to keep children off the streets: "It's a crying indictment of our civilization that we have to bribe youngsters to be good".

■ At a Winnipeg ceremony marking the incorporation of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association as a national body, **Dr. Alfred Savage:** "It is only recently that we veterinarians have attained a status above that of the stable. May our social climb continue".

■ The Hon. **Lester B. Pearson,** chairman of the Political Committee of the UN Fourth Assembly at Flushing Meadows (answering Vishinsky's statement that international control of atomic weapons must not involve invasion of national sovereignty): "It will be small comfort if and when the first super-atomic explosion takes place to know that while we have lost everything else, we have saved our sovereignty to the very end".

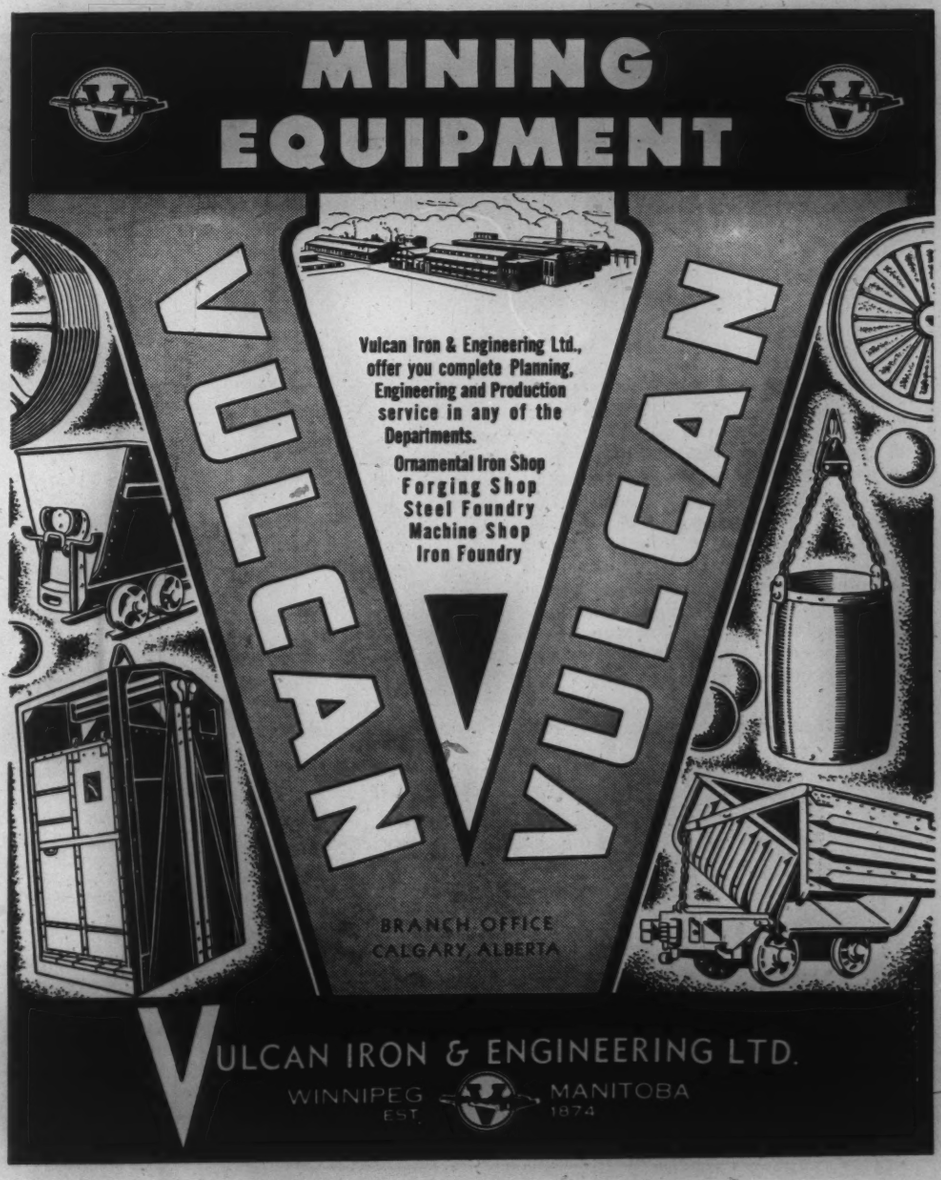
The Artistic Life

■ Actor Paul Valentine complained in a Los Angeles divorce court last week that almost everybody saw more of his wife than he did. He won his divorce from Mrs. Valentine, better known as **Lili St. Cyr,** Montreal's famed night club entertainer and stripteaser.

—G & M

LILI ST. CYR

■ Vancouver artist **Jack Shadbolt,** whose work has been inspired by west coast Indian art, intrigued New York's blasé gallery-goers with a two-week exhibit at the Laurel Gallery.



Early Bird

...with confidence in CANADA LIFE!

It was Joe's Dad that said, "Son, whether you're a horse or a man, it's the early start that wins the race."

The thought amused young Joe, but it stuck in his mind too. It pops up especially on those days when he'd like to switch off the alarm clock and catch another forty winks.

He remembered it particularly the day he decided, with his first pay, to invest part of his money with Canada Life. "It's another way of making an early start," he reasoned . . . "If I can set a goal and plan financial security from the beginning, I'll be away ahead in a few years."

Joe learned too, that Canada Life made its own early start as the first Canadian Life Insurance Company 102 years ago. Since then the Company has grown steadily, becoming respected everywhere for its sound policies.

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medicine

CORTISONE QUEST

NO MEDICAL DISCOVERY since insulin has aroused such intense and widespread interest as the recent finding by Hench and Kendall and their associates of the dramatic remedial properties of cortisone for rheumatoid arthritis. Indeed, so far as arousing interest is concerned, the story of cortisone has resembled a serial mystery; the chapters that have appeared are so good and have stirred up so much suspense that the medical world can scarcely wait for the next instalment, which may tell of the discovery of a method for synthesizing cortisone on a production basis.

As is true of a good mystery, there is a strange and intangible factor in the cortisone story that is responsible for a curious feeling of expectation in medical circles. It is difficult to analyze this feeling but it is based on the fact that cortisone is not a drug, but a hormone that is naturally produced in the human body. Another factor causing this feeling is that the administration of extra amounts of this body-produced substance arrests the progress of an inflammatory disease and acts to restore inflamed connective tissues to normal.

Now rheumatoid arthritis — the most important cause of disability in the civilized world—is an inflammatory condition that affects primarily the tissues of freely movable joints. Unless the progress of the inflammatory process is arrested it tends to go on to destroy the delicate irreplaceable cartilages within the joints that are essential for movement. Since inflammatory processes are commonly caused by bacteria or other disease organisms it was believed for years that rheumatoid arthritis was the result of the body becoming infected by some particular type of organism.

The First Clue

The organism, however, proved elusive: fluid removed from inflamed joints could not be shown to contain bacteria consistently. Rheumatoid arthritis then came to be thought of as different from infections in that bacteria need not be present at the site where they cause their greatest damage.

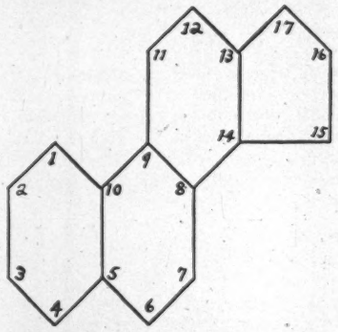
This is where things stood a few years ago. Then another fact began to obtrude itself on medical men and particularly on Doctor Hench of the Mayo Clinic. It was noticed that rheumatoid arthritis in women often became greatly improved during pregnancy, and that jaundice also tended to alleviate the condition. What common beneficial factor could there be in these two conditions? It could be argued that certain hormones might be increased in the blood in both. Many hormones are normally destroyed in the liver. Perhaps the liver in jaundice does not destroy hormones as rapidly as usual so they accumulate in the blood. It has been known for years, of course, that more hormones are made in pregnancy.

The answer, however, did not turn out to be any of the special hormones of pregnancy but one of the hormones made by the outer parts (the cortices) of the adrenal glands — two little bodies that lie close to the upper poles of the kidneys. Some years ago Doctor Kendall succeeded in extracting several substances with different biological effects from this gland and cortisone was one of them.

The Heart of the Matter

All the different adrenal hormones, however, are similar basically in that they are all chemical compounds that are built around what is called the "cyclopentenophenanthrene nucleus." Depending on the different chemical groupings and side chains that are attached to this basic nucleus a great variety of chemical compounds having very potent and extraordinarily different biological effects are now known.

These include the different adrenal hormones, both male and female sex hormones, the mother substance of vitamin D, certain powerful drugs used in heart trouble and bile acids.



A LOT FOR A LITTLE: *cyclopentenoperhydrophenanthrene nucleus.*

Substances that cause cancer in animals can also be made from compounds with this nucleus. It seems unbelievable, but whether any individual is masculine or feminine, vigorous or weak, or is the victim of any one of several diseases, seems to depend to a great extent on what, (and where) chemical groupings are attached to the cyclopentenophenanthrene nucleus in the minute amounts of substances in the blood that possess this nucleus.

As yet almost nothing is known about how these different variants of the same basic structure exert their vastly different biological effects. There is, however, such a thing as a normal hormone balance and there are many familiar diseases caused by disturbances of this balance. Is it to be concluded that rheumatoid arthritis also is more an expression of a disturbed hormone balance than the result of a specific infection? And, if so, will other connective tissue disturbances, particularly those responsible for some of the so-called degenerative diseases of late middle life and thereafter, also be explained the same way? Is what is attached to the cyclopentenophenanthrene nucleus the key to aging itself? There is reason for a little undercurrent of expectation, and perhaps a little apprehension.

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By Order of the Board.

I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manager,

Toronto, 14th September, 1949.

sports

AMATEURS FOR HIRE

AMATEURISM IN SPORTS, as a subject for heated discussion not only among sportsmen but by the general public, has been growing in popularity until today it undoubtedly ranks first with all walks of society. The funny part of all this is that "amateurism" itself is virtually non-existent. The amateur, in Canadian sport today, is almost as extinct as the five-cent cup of coffee.

A resolution passed by a general synod of the Church of England in Canada, meeting at Halifax, recently protested "this modern form of exploitation of our schoolboys". The truth of the matter, in most cases, is that the boys are very willing indeed to be exploited, so long as plenty of crisp green bills go along with the exploitation.

Perhaps the reverend gentlemen had in mind the case of Danny Lewicki, a Port Arthur boy of considerable hockey ability who last year played for Stratford in the Ontario Hockey Association junior series.

—Turofsky

DANNY LEWICKI

It seems that Danny signed a "C form" at the behest of Conn Smythe, boss of the Toronto Maple Leafs, a rather well-known professional club. The "C form" is a contract of sorts whereby the signee, for allegedly valuable consideration, signs away all personal control over his professional career. The point for argument is whether or not he simultaneously relinquishes control of his "amateur" career.

Mr. Smythe says he does. Mr. Smythe announced last month that Danny would either turn professional or turn out with the Leaf-controlled Marlboro club. Otherwise, "he won't play hockey at all". Those are strong words to address to an eighteen-year-old amateur. Danny said he didn't want to play in Toronto because "It's too big".

The case of Danny Lewicki is not important in itself. Danny will make out all right, as a professional or as an "amateur". The issue is considerably broader, and was perhaps best expressed before the same synod by an ex-athlete, Dr. J. C. Flanagan, of Montreal. Said the Doctor, "There is a danger that boys will become 'shamateurs', with all the hypocrisy that goes with it." (See *Religion*)

Dr. Flanagan was referring mainly to his own alma mater, McGill University, which had aroused some ill-feeling in Calgary through the sudden decision of three of that city's rugby stars to seek higher education in Montreal.

Actually, the statement has a far broader application, and highlights the real danger in the situation: that word "hypocrisy". It is a generally accepted fact that the receipt of coin of the realm by a youth in return for the display of certain athletic talents is not going to do the young man any serious harm. For one thing, it will ward off malnutrition.

What may well do a boy harm, more and more people are coming to believe, is the necessity for operating under an assumed name, that of "amateur". A person of any age encouraged to maintain a deception about one phase of his life may well come to believe that it's perfectly all right to deceive on the other phases as well.

PITCHERS' GAME

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS of futile endeavor, a Canadian team finally won the softball "world series" late last month in Little Rock, Arkansas. The fact that only one run was scored against Toronto Tip Tops in five games would seem to indicate that an imported American pitcher is as useful to a Canadian softball team as an imported American quarterback to a Canadian rugby team.

A glance at some of the pitching records set up in the series leads one to wonder what the infielders and outfielders found to occupy their time during games. In one 21-inning affair, a super-efficient hurler struck out 55 batters. In other words, only eight got themselves put out any other way. Still, Canadian softball authorities are against increasing the distance between plate and mound by three feet. Put the pitchers at a disadvantage, they claim.

WHO GETS THE CREDIT?

THERE HAS BEEN a certain amount of agitation to have the Canadian Press discontinue its periodic tabulation of the leading scorers of the country's three senior rugby leagues. Objections to the practice are based on two counts: first, that leadership in the scoring race doesn't prove a thing about a player's all-around ability; second, that a publicity-conscious back with one eye on the Monday listings may well be tempted to hog the ball.

All this is old stuff to hockey fans. In the early days, only goal-scorers got points. This led to abuses, so one point was given for an assist and two for a goal. Now, goals and assists count equally, and everyone but the goalkeeper is normally credited with an assist on every score. Credits for assists are being asked for rugby.

DOLLARS AND DROPKICKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Argos when the club was at its lowest ebb and built it into a national football power, had a falling out with the Argo executives and it's no secret that the argument was over money. Lew was looking around for a new adventure and his eyes focussed on Montreal. The 1945 season was hardly over before he was making plans to acquire control of the Montreal franchise. This he succeeded in doing in association with Eric Cradock, a Toronto stockbroker, who had a yen to get into sports promotion.

The story of the Alouettes' rise is, to a greater or lesser extent, the story of most other Canadian teams today. Montreal had had very little luck since its big 1931 season. The team couldn't win and had become a poor attraction, both at home and on the road. Invariably it finished the season with a deficit, and the other clubs had to dip into their coffers to help Montreal.

A French Canadian Identity

Hayman knew he was gambling, but he reasoned that Montreal was the biggest city in Canada and that football was a great game. If he could interest the French Canadians in it, he could come out a big winner. He discovered that Leo Dandurand, one of the biggest names in sport to French Canadians, was a bug on football and it wasn't difficult to persuade Leo to accept the presidency of the Montreal club. Then they changed the name of the team to the Alouettes as a French Canadian entry.

Hayman went to the United States and recruited five experienced players for the Alouettes. He induced players from other Canadian teams to join the club and he inherited a few from his predecessors. His task was to mould this material into a contending team.

The Alouettes were a big operation right from the start. Hayman didn't have a winner that first year, but he did have a contender. The Alouettes drew a crowd of 14,000 to their first home game, which is more people than some Montreal teams had played to in an entire season. The Alouettes and Toronto Argos finished the regular schedule locked in a tie for first place, which necessitated a sudden-death playoff to decide the championship of the Big Four. The game was played in Montreal and drew 25,000 wild-eyed fans—a new attendance record for Canada.

The Alouettes drew 110,000 to their six home games that season (1946) and gross receipts were approximately $120,000. Lew Hayman would not say what the club's gross expenditure was, but he did say this:

"In the days before the war, the players were paid off in the dark. Some of the Canadian players took money and others didn't, though nearly all of them accepted gifts. Imports from the United States were paid in cash—somewhere between $1,000 and $1,200 for a season. Today you have to pay them all, homebreds or imports, and you have to pay them about four times as much as you did before the war."

Unofficially it was reported that the Alouettes' expenditures ran close to $50,000 in 1946. The Alouettes paid higher salaries than the other clubs that season, and the latter have had to match them in the scramble for players. The "nut" keeps growing all the time and some clubs, though they have drawn larger crowds than ever before, have finished with a deficit.

That's what happened to the Ottawa Rough Riders last year, though they won the Big Four Championship, the All-Eastern Championship and engaged the Calgary Stampeders in the climax game of the season at Toronto for the Grey Cup. One official of the Ottawa team declared openly that the prices for seats would have to be raised if the club was to be solvent. (Last year: costs, $135,000; deficit, $3,000.) Representatives of the West agree.

Before the present season started, the Alouettes had fixed their "nut" at $90,000. They may go over it, but it's a cinch they won't go under it. The number of American imports allowed this season is seven and the Alouettes have their full quota. Approximately $50,000 of that $90,000 will go to the players; $10,000 will be spent on travel and hotel accommodation; $5,000 on equipment; the

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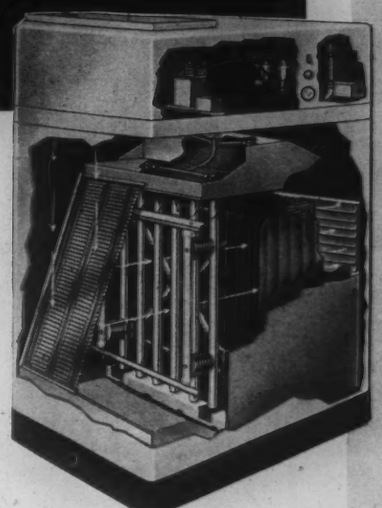

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rest on Stadium rental, training, medical fees and office upkeep.

The Alouettes net about $1.15 per ticket. If they draw 110,000 to their home games this season as they did in 1946, then their revenue is going to amount to $126,500.

Of the seven Alouette imports this season, the best-known is Frank Filchock, a $12,000 ball player with the New York Giants and probably the highest salaried player in Canada today (reported to be $20,000 for two years). Club officials refuse to be quoted definitely on salaries for obvious reasons, but an official of the Alouettes did go so far as to say that the good players received between $4,000 and $5,000 per season and that the top players had sidelines or jobs bringing in another $2,500.

The clubs are already discussing ways and means of increasing their revenue. The Big Four, which now plays a 12-game schedule, giving each club six home games, is considering an 18-game schedule, which would give each club nine home games. All clubs have raised the price scale for tickets in recent years.

In the West, the stadia are so small that the teams can't depend on ticket revenue alone to carry them through a season. They print elaborate programs and sell advertising space to help make up the deficit. Public-spirited citizens dig into their pockets for donations. In a city like Winnipeg the Blue Bombers are almost a civic institution, and the same applies to the Stampeders in Calgary, to Saskatchewan Rough Riders and to the resurrected Edmonton Eskimos.

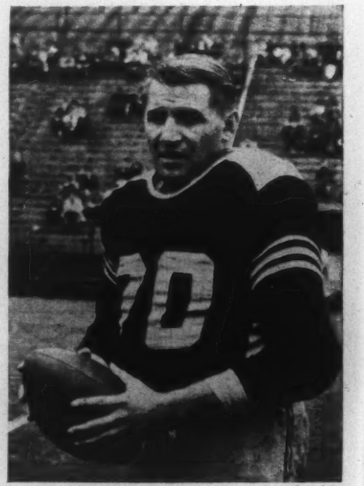
Some teams which have qualified for the East-West final claim they have lost money by playing in what should be the greatest game of the season. The site of this game is always Varsity Stadium in Toronto and it isn't big enough to hold all the fans who clamor for seats. Varsity Stadium will hold about 20,000 and could be sold out twice for the Grey Cup final.

Prices Without Sense

Last year it could have been filled three times. The price scale is not raised for this game, which hardly makes sense. Baseball raises its prices for the World Series and hockey increases its prices for the Stanley Cup playoffs. There was such a demand for seats to the East-West final last season between Ottawa and Calgary that the ticket scalpers had a field day. Some tickets sold for as high as $50 a pair. It's inevitable that the prices will be raised for the Grey Cup spectacle.

Canadian football is moving closer and closer to American football. Even the college teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union now have American coaches. The colleges have no great financial worries, because they own their stadia and have no payrolls. They pay coaches and trainers, of course, but if some of the players are being subsidized it's being done at the expense of wealthy alumni.

The question has been asked, "Where is Canadian football going?" The answer, it would seem, lies with you, the spectator. You are much more important at a football game than you may think. Haven't you noticed all along that each change as it was introduced was brought in as a crowd pleaser? Operating a football club today is an expensive proposition, and the money to meet the expenses must come from somewhere. That somewhere is the gate. So when they talk about improving the game, what they really mean is making it more exciting and attractive to you, the spectator, the person who pays the freight. Your increased patronage is testimony enough that you approve the trend the Canadian game is taking.



—Turofsky

FRANK FILCHOCK, *the Alouettes' prize $20,000 import via the Tigers.*

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religion

THE SYNOD ON SIN

INCREASED DRINKING among Canadian youth, sensational pocket books and movies about sex got their share of attention at the Seventeenth General Synod of the Church of England in Canada when it met at Dalhousie University last month. Although no new facts were uncovered, the old ones were given scathing treatment by Canon W. W. Judd, 66, of Toronto, Secretary of the Council of Social Service, who read a report prepared by the Anglican Church office on Toronto's once infamous Jarvis Street.

About drinking: "Our Canadian people are drinking more alcoholic beverages than ever before. We are more disturbed by the everyday open evidence of the prevalence of the habit among all groups, including youth . . . The cocktail party has been popularized in private homes and almost everywhere on social occasions." The report also attacked Ontario Health Minister Russell Kelley's plan for the setting up of a hospital for alcoholics with some of the profits from the sale of liquor. (For further on Cocktail Parties, see Page 50.)

About pocket books with plunging neckline covers: "There are many booksellers, drugstore proprietors and others who do not want to sell these things . . . If reputable citizens will get together and show their disapproval . . . they can accomplish a good deal."

About sex education movies: "Too much information about sex, publicly and indiscriminately given, whether through pictures, books, magazines or lectures, is apt to create as many problems as it solves. It seems to be breaking down the sense of modesty, to be making cheap those things which have been regarded as sacred, and generally (though probably wrongly) to be strengthening the idea that religious sanctions are mere taboos," not to be taken seriously.

Also on the list of Things We Can Do Without is "the exploitation by promoters of juvenile and junior hockey leagues". In a field where it's difficult to find the fine line between amateur and professional, quipped Montreal ex-football star, Dr. J. C. Flanagan, there is a danger in youthful players becoming "shamateurs with all the hypocrisy that goes with it." (See *Sports*). Resolved: that the 300 delegates would return to their dioceses determined to do something about the things; first step is to get other denominations' solid support.

A slightly more positive tone was given to the discussion of the Church's position with regard to civil marriages. Three points emerged: (1) the Church has not sufficient reason to justify her in demanding civil marriages. But (2) the Church should not do anything to oppose it. (3) Provision for civil marriages would, on the whole, be desirable. The motion which followed the discussion to ask the provincial governments concerned to pass permissive legislation was defeated. Resolved: to table the question for the Eighteenth Synod.

Also vetoed, by the Synod's upper chamber, were two proposed amend-

—Toronto Telegram

CANON JUDD: *sanctions or taboos?*

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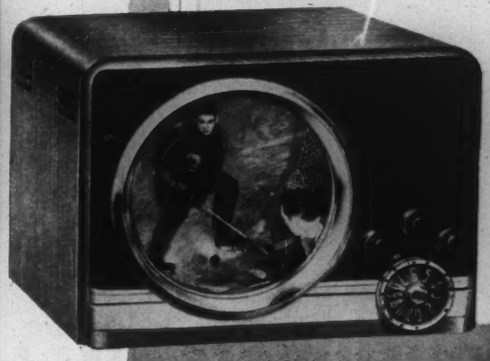

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ments to the Church's marriage laws. Under the laws, persons cannot remarry unless the previous marriage was declared annulled by civil court; persons divorced are not permitted remarriage. The amendment was to have eliminated the latter clause. The second amendment would have provided that the "innocent party" to a divorce would be permitted remarriage. Resolved: by the lower house, that the commission set up to study the marriage and divorce question would continue its work.

PEYTON'S PLEDGES

BACK IN THE SPRING of 1948 concerted drives began in Ontario and Saskatchewan to make daily prayer a part of every Canadian family's life. Though primarily a Roman Catholic crusade, the movement is non-denominational, bent on encouraging families of all denominations to adopt any prayer they like so long as they make it a daily habit. To date a quarter of a million pledges have been secured in these areas. This month marks the organized beginning of a crusade to extend the custom through the rest of the nation. Immediate targets are the 18 dioceses west of Ontario not covered in the Saskatchewan campaign.

Impetus for the movement came from an Albany, N.Y., priest, Father "Pat" Peyton, whose network radio program "Family Theatre" is heard in Canada by transcription. And Father Peyton's campaign for family prayer goes back ten years when recovery from a grave illness elicited a vow to prove the power of prayer.

At Christmas, Easter and Mother's Day "Family Theatre" goes all out with special efforts which have included as many as forty Roman Catholic stars of stage, screen and radio to support the recitation of the Rosary. This mass production has had its share of criticism as a too-sensational part of the campaign. In its defence Father Peyton says, "If we can convince people of the beauty of the Rosary and of the necessity for families to adopt prayer as the daily practice of their lives, then we have accomplished our purpose."

Roman Catholic hierarchy, clergy and laity in Canada alike have watched Father Peyton's campaign with admiration and have adopted his methods here. Their purpose is to pledge every Roman Catholic home to daily prayer and they ask for promises in writing from each family that they will say the Rosary together. Non-Catholics may adopt any prayer they think suitable. The backers of the crusade feel that in the world at large, in each nation and community and family, forces working against peace and happiness can be successfully combatted by prayer. These forces, they say, are most apparent in homes where parental responsibility and juvenile delinquency threaten to smash the family, the basis of society.

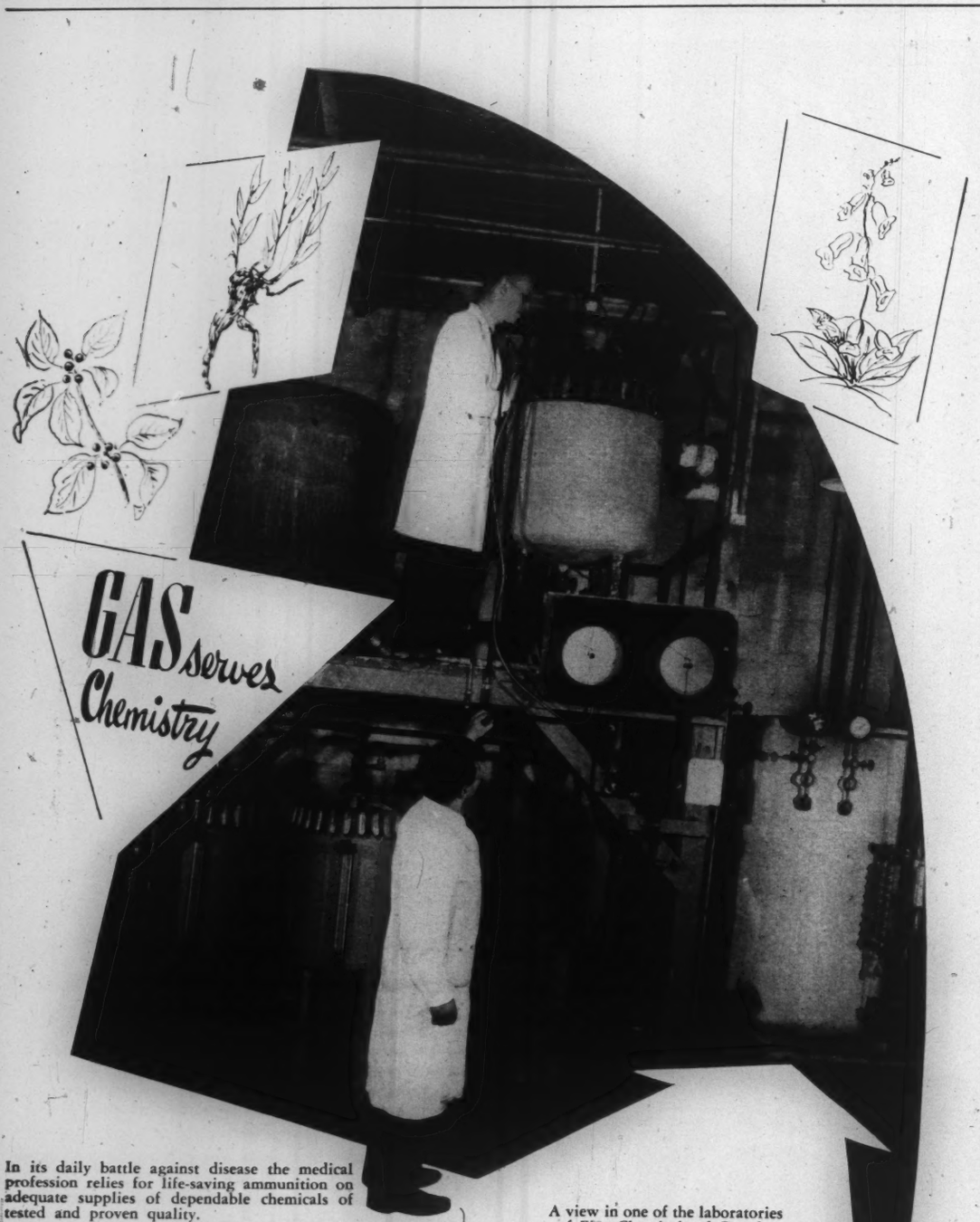
The West's spiritual campaign will last for six weeks and will be handled by bishops, priests and 40,000 laymen who will visit every Roman Catholic home to secure pledges. They have Father Peyton's assurance of success and his belief that Protestant homes can benefit too. His slogan: "A family that prays together, stays together."

FOR 5710 YEARS

THE NEW HEBRAIC YEAR 5710 began on Sept. 23 and was followed by the two occasions of solemn inspection, Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, observed by Jews without distinction throughout the world.

Rosh Hashana is the name for the two days immediately following the advent of the new year: the Days of Judgment. It is a time for sacred prayers when "the case of the people is heard." Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement (to the Rabbi "Day of Decision") is the holiest of all Jewish days; it followed on Oct. 2. It was spent in prayer, penitence, fasting and in requesting forgiveness. These things were done in the belief that through them, the individual may present a better case for himself.

On both occasions a very old custom is observed in the synagogue: the blowing of the Ram's Horn or Schofar, reminding worshippers of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son. (Jews believe that it is better to lead a life of sacrifice than to die a martyr's death). The blowing of the Schofar took place on the second day of Rosh Hashana and was repeated to close the Yom Kippur service.



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then and now

Birthday: 75th, Oct. 10, Hon. Roland Fairbairn McWilliams, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Birthday: 46th, October 8, F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice–Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal.

Birthday: 66th, Oct. 2, Robert William Boyle, former Physics Director, National Research Council, Ottawa, now serving on commission for establishment of Newfoundland Research Council.

Birthday: 67th, Oct. 6, John Samuel Atkinson, Secretary and Director Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Death: Clayton W. Puddester, 44, son of the late Sir John, and Lady Puddester, St. John's, Newfoundland. Unsuccessfully contested his father's old constituency of Carbonear-Bay de Verde, in recent provincial election.

Death: Dr. D. Roy McCullagh, 46, Winnipeg scientist, in Albany, N.Y., after a brief illness. Decorated for his work with blood plasma and penicillin during the war, he later headed a U.S. commission sent to investigate scientific industries in Germany.

Death: Captain J. J. Gagnier, 64, composer, conductor and a founder of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra and the Little Symphony; Bandmaster of the Canadian Grenadier Guards for 34 years, and Regional Director of Music for the CBC 1935-1946. He had been ill several months.

Death: Professor Marcel Tirol, 62, of a heart attack while watching an unveiling ceremony at RMC, Kingston. Head of Queen's University French Department, he had planned to return to his native France next spring.

Death: Dr. Jack Wright, B.C. sportsman and one of Canada's outstanding tennis players. Member of the Canadian Davis Cup team 1923-1933. Once battled Bill Tilden to 6-4, 14-12.

Death: G. P. G. Dunlop, General Manager since 1938 of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market. Second in command of 87th Battalion of the Canadian Grenadier Guards in World War I and awarded the Military Cross. He was preparing for a fishing trip when stricken.

Death: Dr. Narcisse A. Sabourin, 79, retired, formerly active in political as well as medical circles in St. Johns, Que. A reserve lieutenant-colonel in the Regiment de Chateauguay and formerly commander of the 64th Battalion.

Death: Dr. Jean M. Willson, 81, one of Toronto's first women doctors, formerly pathologist at Delaware State Hospital.

Death: Brigadier C. E. Connolly, retired, 66, at Victoria, B.C. He had served in every military district across the Dominion.

Death: John Murphy, 81, at Ottawa. Represented Canada at many international electric power conferences.

Death: "Grumpy" Spring, 60, well-known lacrosse player, coach and manager of the famed New Westminster Salmonbellies.

Death: Charles Muirhead, 59, of Toronto, in London, Eng. Since 1922 he had tried to make baseball popular in England. King George V, after seeing an exhibition game between Chicago White Sox and the New York Giants, is reported to have said: "Why, it's only rounders" (an English schoolgirls' game vaguely resembling softball). Finally aroused some interest in the game—there are some 450 sandlot teams in Britain today.

Death: Samuel J. Manchester, 73, Director of Ontario Provincial Department of Vital Statistics for 30 years.

Death: George Sinclair, Chief of Toronto Fire Department for a record of 17 years. A fireman for 52 years, he started at $400 a year for a 24-hour, 7-day week with every fifth Sunday off.

Death: Professor Frank D. Graham, 59, of Halifax, internationally-known economist. Accidental death due to skull and rib fractures after a 70-ft. fall from the parapet of Princeton University Football Stadium.

Death: George Alfred Howard, of Shawville, Ont., 79, active Progressive Conservative and well-known cattle-raiser (at Portage du Fort, B.C.).

CUTS DISH-WASHING TIME AWAY DOWN

WALL Brook SINK SPRAY

There's a place for it in every kitchen, because it's one fixture that every housewife will welcome with open arms. Turns the old bugaboo of dishwashing into a pleasant operation.

Heavy duty rubber hose connects under the sink with hot and cold water supply, providing a spray of any temperature or intensity through customary adjustment of faucet handles. Chromium-plated spray head with insulated handle rests in receptacle beside faucet in most convenient location, usually at right, but it can be placed at left, if you wish. The WALLBROOK cleans dishes off in a second, warm or even cold water being sufficient most of the time. However, for removing gravy, a simple turn of the faucet brings ample hot water into play instantly, whisking the surface clean in a flash. Saves time in final rinsing of dishes, too, removing all soapy water with a flick of the wrist. It gives equally speedy action in cleaning inside milk bottles and nursing bottles, cleaning and sterilizing sealers — and the many other sink operations that have taken too much time and effort in the past.

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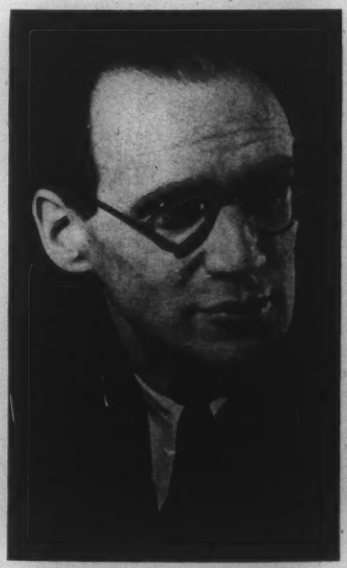
FIRST BIRTHDAY

THE BROADCASTING of opera is old stuff to radio listeners. It has been shattering microphones for a decade of Saturday afternoons. But the performance of grand opera *specifically for radio broadcasting* is a relatively recent phenomenon and Canada is among the pioneers, with a radio-opera company that is one of the best in the business anywhere.

The CBC Opera Company owes its being to a happy coincidence. When, in 1946, the Senior School of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, launched its ambitious plan for a Conservatory Opera School, there was no lack of starry-eyed candidates. The audiences, however, were somewhat harder to come by. Canadians are inclined to steer clear of native enterprises in the field of opera, an art which is traditionally held to be the specialty of more exotic races. The possibility of so much as breaking even in a series of public performances was, to say the least, remote. There was a distinct danger that the Opera School might find itself all dressed up and no place to go.

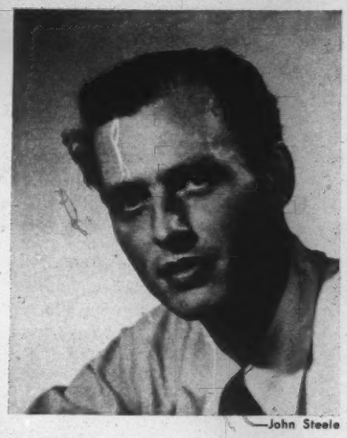
Meanwhile, the CBC had an operatic problem on its hands. It had instituted the famous "Wednesday Nights", dedicated to the promotion of all the non-visual arts. These had to include opera—but where to find a company capable of doing the job and doing it well? And so it came about that the CBC and the RCM were joined in musical matrimony and, with positively indecent haste, produced a lusty, leather-lunged offspring—the CBC Opera Company.

The godfathers of this infant prodigy were many, and they took their job seriously. They included Charles Jennings, CBC Supervisor of Programs; Harry Boyle, imaginative *compère* of the "Wednesday Nights"; Terence Gibbs, BBC-trained music producer; Dr. Arnold Walter and Nicholas Goldschmidt of the Senior School; and Geoffrey Waddington, CBC conductor.



—Morawetz

GODFATHER *Nicholas Goldschmidt.*



—John Steele

BIRTHDAY *Greeter Kenneth Gibbs.*

The new company made its debut on October 20, 1948, with a performance of "La Bohème" which astonished everyone, including the singers themselves, by its spectacular success. Subsequent performances of "La Traviata" and "Don Giovanni", under the intense, high-strung baton of Nicholas Goldschmidt, convinced the most discriminating radio listeners that Canada had succeeded in producing, in a matter of months, a radio opera company in which the nation could take unqualified pride. When the newly-established Canadian Radio Awards were announced in the Spring of 1949, the first prize for a musical program went to the production of "La Bohème"—by the CBC Opera.

To open its second season, the infant Company will attempt the almost-impossible, a performance of "Peter Grimes". The incredibly difficult opera has twice overtaxed the enormous resources of the Metropolitan. It will be directed by Geoffrey Waddington, a conductor with half a lifetime in radio and a vast amount of experience in the production of all forms of music. The title roles will be sung by William Morton and Frances James. A forty-voice choir has been brought to concert pitch by Richard Johnston, the genial music-professor of the University of Toronto.

When the last echo of the last note has died away, on the evening of Wednesday, October 12, Canadian radio-fans will have a pretty clear idea of their country's place in the glittery world of opera.

■ Newest recruit to the ranks of the disc-jockeys is no less a personage than Sir Thomas Beecham, who will be heard on the new CBC series "Sir Thomas Turns the Tables" (Sundays at 8 p.m., Trans-Canada).

■ To help keep Canadians abreast of UN affairs, especially as they affect this country (and what UN affairs don't?), the CBC maintains a bureau at Lake Success, directed by King Gordon. With the Fourth General Assembly now in session, listeners can acquaint themselves with UN doings through three CBC programs: "UN Commentary", Monday to Friday at 6.30 p.m. on Trans-Canada; "The United Nations Today," Monday to Friday at 11.15 p.m. on Dominion; and "Memo from Lake Success", Saturday at 7.45 p.m. on Trans-Canada. Time given is EDST.

theatre

ERRORS OF EROS

SIDE SHOW of a side show was the fate of Canada's contribution to the Third International Festival at Edinburgh, according to Philip Hope-Wallace, dramatic critic of *The Manchester Guardian* and adjudicator at the 1949 Dominion Drama Festival in Toronto. Apparently there is a difference in being asked to perform in Edinburgh during the Festival and being asked to form part of the Festival itself. In any case, Robertson Davies' "Eros at Breakfast", as presented by the Ottawa company in a back street theatre, fell into the Festival sea with a soundless splash.

Chief trouble, says Mr. Wallace, is that the Festival is primarily a musical one and the standards of theatre are still amorphous, authorities being still uncertain as to what the dramatic offerings are supposed to represent. This, he hopes, is to be remedied in future Festivals.

Nevertheless, the members of the Ottawa group feel satisfied that they held up their end of things and they report a Scottish enthusiasm for Canadian participation and also feel that future contributions will receive greater attention.

THE "CALL" BOARD

A LISTING of dates and plays by Little Theatre groups is herewith given for October. This is intended to be a monthly feature.

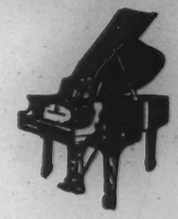
Sept. 29 (to Oct. 15): Les Compagnons de Montreal in "La Dame de l'Aube".
Oct. 1: Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa, in "Quiet Week-End."
Oct. 7: New Play Society, Toronto, in "She Stoops to Conquer".
Oct. 13: London Little Theatre in "It's a Boy".
Oct. 13: Calgary Civic Theatre in "Heaven Can Wait".
Oct. 14: Players' Guild of Hamilton in "Kiss and Tell".
Oct. 17: Montreal Repertory Theatre in "Trelawney of the Wells".
Oct. 17: Woodstock Little Theatre in "Life with Father".
Oct. 21: New Play Society in "Going Home" by Morley Callaghan.
Oct. 22: Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto, in "Crime and Punishment".
Oct. 31: Ottawa Drama League in "Boy Meets Girl".

■ Malcolm Morley has announced the formation of the Canadian Repertory Theatre Society, Inc. in Ottawa. An operation committee has been formed of Malcolm Morley, Eric Workman and Reginald Malcolm, former members of the Stage Society.

■ George Formby is on his first Canadian tour. The mail order for tickets is unprecedented, according to Ernie Rawley of Toronto's Royal Alexandra. Only Calgary, Hamilton and Toronto have sufficiently large theatres; in the other fourteen cities Formby plays in arenas, auditoriums, etc.

Formby and his "turns" will be the first taste Canadians have had of a real English music hall show. Does the reception indicate that vaudeville is on its way back or is it just Formby?

10 GRAND PIANOS



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ENROLMENT

The enrolment in the Senior School is limited to 175 boys, and in the Junior School to 75 boys.

Nearly all classes are restricted to twenty or less members.

For five years places have been taken many months in advance; there are some vacancies in both schools left for next September. Boys are now entered through 1959.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Memorial Scholarships to the value of $500 a year are offered for annual competition. Candidates write the regular entrance examinations at the beginning of May.

BURSARIES

More than twenty bursaries of varying amounts are awarded annually to deserving boys. These are endowed bursaries, and those given by the Old Boys' Association, the Ladies' Guild, and other friends of the School.

Further information will be gladly given on request to the Headmaster.

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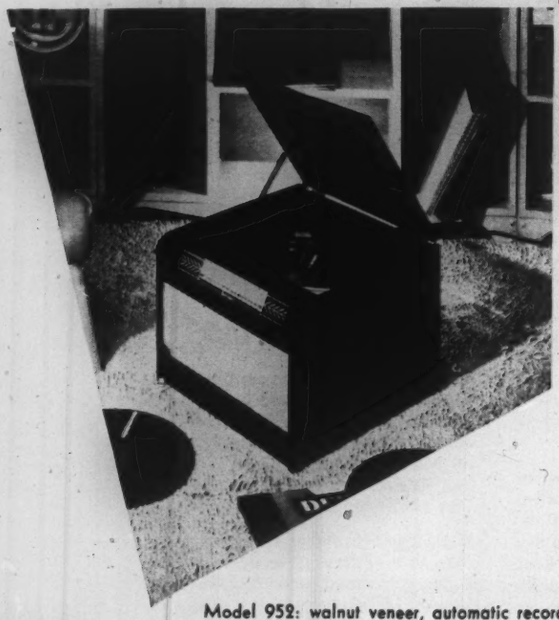


Model 952: walnut veneer, automatic record changer, 25 or 60 cycle. Each 79.95

Model 950: limed oak, automatic record changer, 25 or 60 cycle. Each 124.95

Simpson's

films

THE INCONSEQUENTIAL

PROBABLY the best way to go wrong in writing a musical comedy plot is to assume that the plot is of any consequence whatever. At the same time there is probably quite a knack in arriving at exactly the right degree of inconsequence. The plot has to have just enough tensile strength to carry the songs and production numbers, but it mustn't expect to be taken seriously for its own sake. Also it must be as plausible as possible without overstepping and trying to appear credible. And if possible it should have Judy Garland as its star.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" appears to fulfill all these requirements so it is probably a good screen musical as screen musicals go. As movie reviewers go I went to it, though I would have preferred to see a re-issue of "The Shop Around the Corner" from which it derives. The original film, which starred Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart, didn't have any vocal numbers and I can't remember Margaret Sullavan getting involved with any live pigeons or being left in her frilly drawers on the post-office steps. But it was lightly and pleasantly romantic and Margaret Sullavan succeeded without half trying in making her lovelorn heroine as attractive as possible.

Judy Garland has never learned the careless art of pleasing without appearing to try, but this can hardly be held against her since in "In the Good Old Summer Time" she is able to carry the whole picture, simply by trying just as hard as ever she can.

The story, in case you've forgotten, is about a Miss Lonelyheart who scraps fiercely with her fellow-clerk in the music-store and then rushes home at night to write romantic notes to an unknown pen-pal. The pen-pal's identity is of course no secret—he is the annoying fellow-clerk, played here by Van Johnson.

The period costumes are attractive and authentic, and Judy Garland sings the old-fashioned songs, including the title song, "Put Your Arms Around Me, Honey," and "I Don't Care," with a vitality that would probably have scared away the customers of the period that produced them. I don't know why they didn't retain the original title. The substitute title will probably mislead a number of people into thinking this is another Betty Grable period film. Actually it is a good deal better than that.

"WHEN LOVE CALLS" is also a musical comedy, this time from Italy. The music is good and the comedy is depressing; and while the music comes in short, interrupted spurts, the comedy rolls on monotonously and endlessly. The star (Gino Bechi) is a handsome Italian baritone with a stylish presence and a superb voice. The peculiar logic of the plot demands however that he lose his voice halfway through the film. After that there was nothing for him to do but rush about Italy pursued by three comic bandits. The chase winds up in a behind-the-scenes scramble in an opera house in Vienna. It didn't serve any purpose except to remind one how the Marx Brothers had exhausted every comic possibility in that particular field, once and forever.

THE IMPLICATION of the title "Take One False Step" seems to be that almost any well-meaning person could easily run into the sort of difficulties encountered by the hero (William Powell) when he sets out to raise a two-million-dollar university endowment. Actually the hero's judgment at every step is so sensationally bad that no sensible Board of Governors would have trusted him to handle the office's petty cash.

The star, a happily married professor, makes his first false step when he allows himself to be picked up in a bar by a blonde alcoholic (Shelley Winters), a former Washington acquaintance. His second is in accepting a date with her that evening. His third, fourth and fifth (unfortunately omitted from the picture) is in not giving her a thorough shaking, setting her down hard and then walking out on her for good.

As it is, the events that follow—including a brush with the police on one hand and the underworld on the other, an encounter with a man-eating police-dog, and a threatened case of rabies — follow a certain logic, if you accept the fact that the professor was no brighter than he should have been in the first place. The trouble seems to be that the author, the director and the star himself were unable to make up their minds on this point. Sometimes Mr. Powell is a sober, troubled citizen, sometimes he is the jaunty detective of "The Thin Man", and sometimes he is just a comic. Altogether it's a rather confused and confusing picture. — *Mary Lowrey Ross.*

music

ON THEIR TOES

BALLET is rapidly escaping from the "arty" category into downright entertainment. It has even edged into education. In Toronto it has been suggested for inclusion in the physical culture school curriculum (See *Education*). A far cry, indeed, from pure art for art's sake.

Now comes Canada's first professional ballet company. The Winnipeg Ballet is no new organization. It has ten years' experience behind it. But the leap from amateur to professional status took courage and deserves rousing cheers on its current tour.

Behind the Winnipeg Ballet is a charming Englishwoman who, twelve years ago, took time off from duties at the Royal Academy in London to visit Canada. She had one friend over here — in Winnipeg. So Gweneth Lloyd stopped off and she stayed. She started her Canadian School of Ballet and later organized the Winnipeg Ballet as a production unit.

Last Spring at the Ballet Festival in Toronto, the Winnipeg Ballet received top rating "in all-around excellence." Their presentation, "Visage," was one of thirty ballets already to Gweneth Lloyd's credit, with original story and choreography.

NOW ON TOUR *of Canadian cities, Winnipeg Ballet includes in its program a classical ballet, "Romance," with Carlu Carter, Arnold Spohr and Joyce Clark.*

Gweneth Lloyd has always felt it is an impertinence for beginners to attempt the ballet classics. So she created ballets for her pupils. And her graduates, dancing her ballets in the Winnipeg Ballet, found they were acquiring a new "general public" audience. They showed that ballet can be strong, vital and funny — not just "white dresses". Naturally they continue to dance a wide variety of ballets.

"It's heartening to see the types of audience we draw," says David Yeddeau, manager of the Winnipeg Ballet. "For the last four years we've been reaching the people, not just the highbrows. They've found they like ballet." A quite common sight at the Winnipeg ticket line-up are workmen, dinner pails under arms, buying seats for the entire family. And it is this growing general interest that has encouraged the Winnipeg Ballet to believe Canadian dancers can make a full-time living in Canada.

The Winnipeg Ballet is Canadian even in the names of its dancers, McKenzie, Clark, Anderson, Carter, Adams, etc. Not a phony Russian name amongst them. Not even Eva Von Gencsy. This Hungarian ballerina came to Winnipeg as a DP domestic last year, much to the embarrassment of a well-known family. They finally solved the problem by washing the dinner dishes themselves to permit Eva to get to rehearsals. Her year as a domestic now completed, she has joined the troupe.

The Winnipeg Ballet is now incorporated with Dr. A. H. S. Gillson O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., as President, Lady Tupper as Vice-president and with a Board of twenty-eight.

ROY H. THOMSON, *publisher of a large group of Canadian dailies, added another link to the chain with the purchase of stock in the 185-year-old Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph this week.*

press

SOME NEW IDEAS

THE SECRET CAME out of the bag with a bang. First the agency admen, then the people were told that 62-year-old SATURDAY NIGHT was sweeping up her prim skirts and taking on a bold new look.

In national advertising at the end of August, Consolidated Press Limited, the parent Company, promised that an expanded editorial content, a new format, type and page styling and an enlarged staff would make SATURDAY NIGHT "the ultimate in editorial power, in magazine design and reading pleasure" . . . "The emphasis will be on the old when it comes to tradition, but on the new when it comes to ideas".

While waiting six weeks since the announcement, readers and advertisers were asking: What will it be like? Deluged with good and bad American news, pictorial and opinion journals and sprinkled with high-calibre British reviews, they wanted a weekly that would tell them more about Canada and Canadians.

Roydon MacFarlane Barbour, Executive Vice-president of Consolidated

Press, was the right man for the job. A Fredericton boy who came up through the advertising and selling side of trade journals with MacLean Publishing Company, he had been twenty-four years with SATURDAY NIGHT Press as salesman, sales manager and manager. He was appointed a director and executive vice-president last December.

First he and an inner committee asked Canadian Opinion Company to make a double survey (April-May) of the magazine reading habits, preferences and tastes of (1) SATURDAY NIGHT subscribers and (2) the general public in the "upper socio-economic groups". While material was being gathered, John Yocom, who was Assistant Managing Editor and familiar with all departments of the magazine, was taken from his editorial desk and given a quiet upstairs office in a remote corner of the building. As the head of a small close-mouthed task force, he spent the next six months poring over plans and estimates, conferring with consultants, and interviewing new editorial staff. When he came back downstairs he walked into a new office. He had been named Managing Editor.

Meanwhile, the Montreal firm of Eveleigh and Dair (Eveleigh, winner of the United Nations Poster-of-the-year Award, 1947; Dair, winner of the Art Directors' Club Award, 1949), Canada's foremost magazine designers, refashioned SATURDAY NIGHT from cover to cover. The old format was thrown out; standard magazine size was recommended for better visibility and handling and more attractive display.

For Thinking Canadians

All the familiar names remain on the mast-head. B. K. Sandwell continues as chief for a much-expanded editorial staff. His column, The Front Page, (read regularly by 93 per cent of the subscribers) will present the viewpoint of broad Canadian liberalism on the significant developments and events of the week. He will also conduct the Passing Show and Intermission (formerly The Other Page) for imaginative writing. Sharing his page will be cartoons by Jacques.

Mary Lowrey Ross will be writing The Lighter Side and movie reviews.

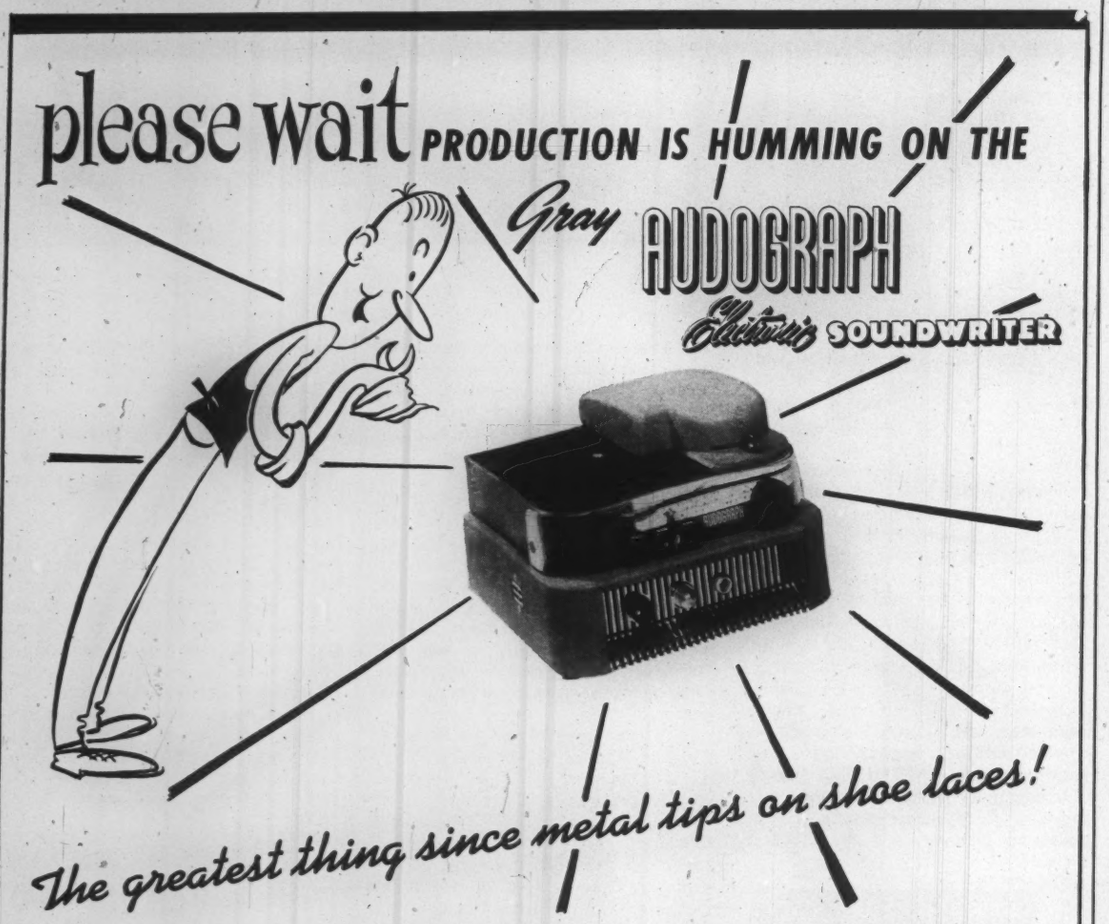
Three associate editors have been appointed. P. M. Richards will continue to head the business section and write The Business Angle. Willson Woodside, known internationally through his weekly column, The World Today, and as a CBC commentator and a public speaker, will be in touch with correspondents of *The London Observer* Foreign News Service in all the main trouble spots.

Michael Barkway, who made radio history planning the D-Day invasion broadcasts for the BBC and was their correspondent in Canada before he came to SATURDAY NIGHT, will head the Ottawa bureau. He will give a firsthand account of what is happening and what probably will be going on there. Wilfred Eggleston, dean of the Ottawa press gallery, will continue with Capital Comment.

Five new assistant editors under the direction of Herbert McManus, who moved up to Assistant Managing Editor, will coordinate the efforts of special staff correspondents in 14 cities from St. John's to Vancouver. This team will give SATURDAY NIGHT the broadest, most authoritative coverage of the national scene in its history.

A host of contributing editors will cover all the reader interests underlined by the surveys—Paul Duval (art), J. E. Parsons (education), Dr. Arthur Ham (medicine), John Watson (radio), John Dunlop (religion), Dr. Charles G. Fraser (science) and Kimball McIlroy (sports). There will be more and better pictures.

By mid-September, Cyril Foy, Advertising Manager, reported that among advertisers the response to the new format and editorial formula had been "enthusiastic". Tests had been run in the circulation department, too. John Foy, circulation chief, was prepared for a doubling of home and office subscriptions and a "quadrupling or better" of newsstand sales. There were some kinks still to be ironed out, but as a pattern for the new book, SATURDAY NIGHTERS had cut the design to fit "the thinking Canadian mind".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travel

NIGHT SOUNDS

A CANADIAN visitor lucky enough to be deposited on Bermuda's Coral Isles will find himself experiencing many new impressions as naturally as he absorbs the sun's golden rays.

Among the varied and unusual night sounds to be found in Old Bermuda are the plaintive and relaxing notes of thousands of tiny tree frogs. As dusk descends and blue skies turn to the blue black of night, thousands of these little choristers add their notes to the general harmonious atmosphere.

In spite of their popularity with visitors, these small whistling frogs are valuable to the Islands purely because of their practical use and not for their musical qualities. A single frog eats as many as 100 to 150 insects a day, and unlike most folk with voracious appetites this fact makes him extremely popular in the Colony.

In 1880 a pair of *eleutherodactylus johnstonei*, as they are formally known, were introduced from the West Indies to the Islands by Lady Bedford, wife of the British Admiral then stationed in Bermuda. More frogs were imported by Mr. Edwin T. Childs, a jeweller of Hamilton in 1886. By 1915 their nocturnal notes were heard from Bailey's Bay to Paget.

In appearance they are like a tree frog with well-developed adhesive disks at the end of each digit of their feet. They lay eggs on damp ground and young frogs hatch directly with no intermittent tadpole stage. Canadians accustomed to the healthy size of their own green and brown frogs, will be surprised to learn that these little frogs measure only three-quarters of an inch to one inch in length.

Sleeping all day in crevices of rocks or holes in the ground, they emerge at night to sit on sloping leaves or rocks. With heads pointing slightly downwards, the males emit their musical whistle by swelling a throat pouch to proportions exceeding the size of the head and sending the air from the pouch to the lungs.

MASS TRANSPORT

JOHN MUHLFELD of Pan American World Airways reports that this Fall may be the beginning of a travel revolution.

"With the impetus of devalued currencies, Atlantic Winter tourist fares plus the coming Holy Year," he said, "we are likely to see the start of an era of mass transportation by air.

"We believe final figures for this year will show an increase in travel of more than thirty per cent," he declared. "We think next year will show an added increase of at least thirty per cent."

He pointed out that winter excursion fares, which started Oct. 1, will be better than twenty-five per cent lower than the regular fares and will continue until the end of April. He said that certain tour operators were expected to offer package tours of two weeks to Rome for as little as $700 for those who wish to go on their own.

"Europe is going to be ready with plenty of food, entertainment and lodging," Mr. Muhlfeld said. "Europeans are most enthusiastic about the travel prospects in every country and are going all out to make the coming months highly successful."

—Pan American

HAMILTON *is the Bermuda Port-of-Call for service from New York.*

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Escape the chilling blasts of old man winter on the mild Pacific Coast. Cruise through sheltered inland seas past towering peaks, breathtaking beauty.
A thriving metropolis of half a million people, Vancouver's excellent accommodation, smart shops and entertainment facilities offer every budget a perfect holiday.
If yours is a carefree mood, Vancouver-after-dark offers gay, sparkling entertainment including dancing, the theatre, fine food and bright lights.
Play golf 12 months of the year in Vancouver. There's many fine courses set in scenic splendour awaiting—good sport for both high and low handicapper.
Fishing is just one of the sports enjoyed in and around Vancouver. Enjoy your favorite sport or simply relax in restful surroundings, on the mild Pacific Coast.
VANCOUVER
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304 West Georgia Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada

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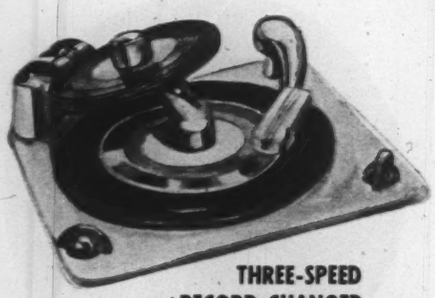
In these new Westinghouse Radio-Phonographs you get literally *everything* . . . at its best!

Polyphonic Reproduction . . . exclusive with Westinghouse . . . insures the highest fidelity in modern radio.

And, equally important, you will enjoy this same superb quality of reproduction from any and every type of record, including Canadian, American, British and European makes.

The almost miraculous new Westinghouse "Record Master" plays and changes *every type, size* and *speed* (78, 45 and 33 1-3 rpm) of record automatically—while the exclusive "Polyphonic" tone system brings out all the beauty of the latest "full range" recordings.

Now COMPLETE entertainment can be yours in these new Westinghouse Polyphonic Combination Radio Phonographs — in a wide selection of distinguished cabinet styles, in richly beautiful woods and finishes, and at prices to suit every budget. Ask your Westinghouse dealer for the thrilling *Polyphonic* demonstration.



THREE-SPEED RECORD CHANGER

The F.M. Futura MODEL RA 909

A strikingly handsome modern instrument incorporating standard broadcast, short-wave, and genuine Armstrong patent F.M.; "Polyphonic" Reproduction and Westinghouse fully automatic Three-speed Record Changer. Choice of four beautiful wood finishes. Priced at $295.00

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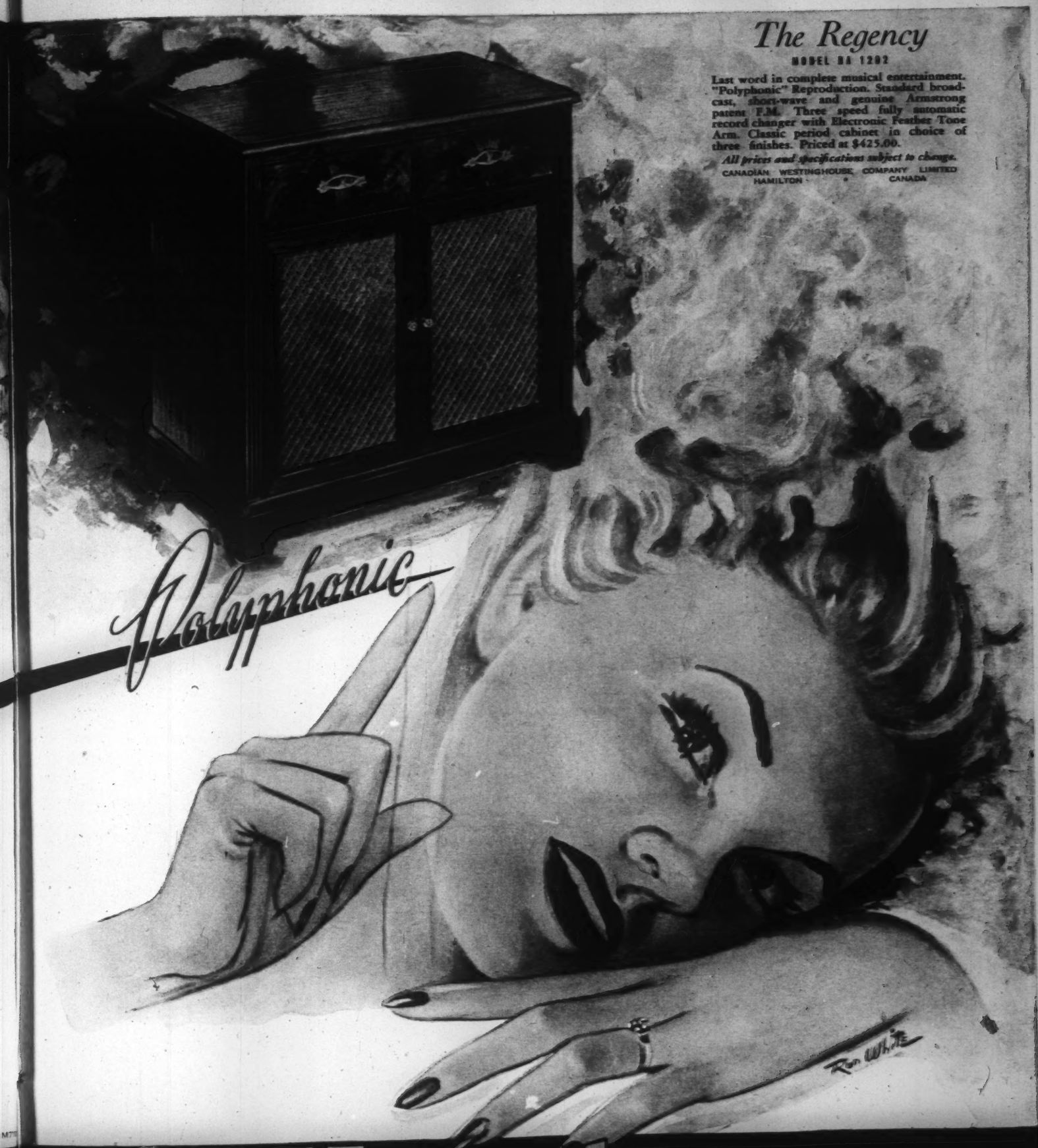

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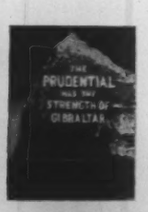

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IMMORTAL TOPAZ

THE INNOCENT TRAVELLER—by Ethel Wilson —*Macmillan—$2.75.*

THIS is the life story of Topaz Edgeworth, who spent the first half of her hundred years in Victorian England and most of the remainder in Vancouver. Few persons ever enjoyed life as fully as did Aunt Topaz. From her childhood in a well-to-do and numerous family right up to the very moment of her death, life was a never-disappointing source of gay adventure, full of the most engrossing things. None of the world's evil ever touched Topaz, except for the friends and relatives who of necessity dropped away as she passed through her seventies, her eighties, her nineties. Nor did Topaz's heart ever entertain any but good, kind thoughts about the people in her life. Except once, when as a girl in the solitude of her own room she cursed (while her stepmother eavesdropped outside) the man for whom she had carried a torch for seven years.

But she could be unconventional and irritating, very irritating. Her brother John, a distinguished-looking stuffed-shirt, correct and effeminate, found her quite unmanageable and provincial. He escorts her on a European tour when she is seventeen, and finds his hands full. When she lies on her back on the floor the better to observe the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, he very nearly leaves her and returns home in a towering rage. The wind blows her skirts so unmercifully (and delightfully) while they are climbing the Eiffel Tower, that he orders her down long before the top has been reached. "Frenchmen watched with pleasure. This kind of thing happened continually." " 'Thank God', thought John, 'that my sister is not physically attractive to men, or my position would be worse still; she is disgracefully natural.' "

Topaz is irrepressible, unconforming, sincere, garrulous, annoying, and always gay. Readers will take her to their hearts, love her with her thousand weaknesses, perhaps because of them. She has a very definite claim to immortality among characters out of books.

Two years ago Canadian writer

—Karsh

DR. THOMAS CULLEN

ETHEL WILSON

Ethel Wilson published "Hetty Dorval," a novel which met with an immediate success, not a local one by any means. With "The Innocent Traveller" her literary reputation may be regarded as established beyond a shadow of a doubt. There is a singing quality to her work which together with her aptness of phrase and success in realism makes the words she writes a delight to read and to reread. Canada has every reason to be proud of her.

CANADIAN GREAT

TOM CULLEN OF BALTIMORE—by Judith Robinson—*Oxford—$3.50.*

DR. T. S. CULLEN was a great gynecologist. In addition, he was a great gynecological pathologist who contributed much to man's understanding of the nature of the diseases to which women are subject. He was born in Canada in 1868 and graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto. He went to the Johns Hopkins medical school soon after its inception, which, under the leadership of Osler, Welch, Halstead and Kelly, was to play a great part in the development of medicine in the world. At Hopkins, Dr. Cullen became the understudy of Dr. Kelly whom he eventually succeeded. Miss Judith Robinson, Dr. Cullen's biographer, requires no introduction.

The writing of this book must have been a difficult task. It would take a great deal of time even for a medical graduate trained in Dr. Cullen's specialty to describe and evaluate his many contributions to medical science. That Miss Robinson has handled this part of the book extremely well is a tribute to intelligence and industry. A second difficulty that Miss Robinson has overcome—which is not apparent while reading the book, but only when thinking of Dr. Cullen's life after finishing—is that his life was just enough like that of a hero of Horatio Alger's to embarrass a biographer less skilful than Miss Robinson. Dr. Cullen's personality, though vivid, appears to be singularly uncomplicated, and to have lent itself to a life of action. The book in turn is a vivid account of such a life.

Like Osler and Barker, two other famous Canadians who went to Hop-

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kins, Tom Cullen was the son of a clergyman. His interest in medicine was aroused through his association with a doctor who was a family friend. When he sought advice about entering medical school he was not given an aptitude test; instead his father was asked if the boy smoked or drank. He worked his way through medical school by delivering papers. He was given a "sup." in Physiology by A. B. Macallum but led Lewellys Barker in his final year in medicine. Medical students may note that the examiner in medicine later admitted that this was largely because of Barker having written fifty-two pages on his final paper in a contrast to Cullen's eight.

Why did he rise to such great heights at Hopkins? Chance as well as ability played a part. Previous arrangements prevented his becoming Dr. Kelly's resident as soon as he wished so he went back to the pathology laboratory, in which he had begun his studies at Hopkins, and under Dr. Welch's supervision worked at gynecological pathology for three years. He published articles on his researches and laid the foundation for writing his books (Miss Robinson should have explained why he lost forty to fifty thousand dollars on these). When he went back to surgery his knowledge of pathology gave him that extra something; Dr. Kelly said he would give a small fortune for it.

Cullen believed that gynecology should be allied with surgery rather than with obstetrics; that anyone who opens an abdomen should be competent to do what is necessary. He always did "as little as possible" and "as much as was necessary". Although Dr. Kelly brought Max Broedel to Hopkins, Cullen was responsible for financing him subsequently and hence for founding the Department of Medical Art, another feature of Hopkins which gave it lustre. He got along well with politicians and was largely responsible for getting public health out of politics in Baltimore. He was the first to sponsor lay education about the early symptoms and signs of cancer in women; to do this he risked his license to practice. Once he made up his mind about the right thing to do, however, Cullen did not stop, and he nearly always got what he wanted.

ROBERT CHRISTIE

JUDITH ROBINSON

MR. SCHICKLGRUBER?

INHERIT THE NIGHT—by Robert Christie—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

WHAT HAPPENED finally to Adolf Hitler is anybody's guess, but very few have considered that the mystery of his disappearance had in it the germ of a full-length novel. Though the ill-fated Schicklgruber is never so much as mentioned in "Inherit the Night", only a lame-brain would not infer that his psychotic personality dwells in the body of Kurt Werden.

Werden has heard that there is a place high up in the Andes called San Cobar, unique in the world as a place where hate does not exist, nor fear, nor indeed any emotion at all but love for God and one's fellowman. He arrives at a mountain pueblo carrying with him plenty of gold, a forged American passport, a pistol and an old newspaper clipping.

The only human being in the pueblo who could possibly be of any assistance to Werden is El Borracho, a drunken trader who claimed to have visited San Cobar many years ago.

They set out together, and neither ever returned. The remainder of the story deals with Werden's eventual entry into the strange village, and how that village, hitherto completely unspoiled, became a simmering cauldron of greed, fear, hatred and death.

Robert Christie is a native of Alberta, and "Inherit the Night" is his first novel. It surely bears witness to the years he spent as a foreign correspondent in Central and South America. The skilfully contrived plot displays an originality and a flexibility uncommon in motion picture writers (Mr. Christie was such a writer for a couple of years). Dramatic suspense is well handled, too. It is very possible that Robert Christie will one day write The Great Canadian Novel.

But this is not it. The author will simply have to give the narrative a good cleansing, generally brush up his English, and above all pay attention to his dialogue in an effort to give it some semblance of actuality. In some places "Inherit the Night" almost rivals Prokosch's preoccupation with sex though in fairness to Christie it ought to be noted that he doesn't quite wallow in pornography the way the author of "Storm and Echo" did.

Certainly . . . . . .

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intermission

The Big Idea

by W. B. Foster

THE MAN in the brown suit handed an apple to the boy beside him. "Here you are, Doctor," he said.

I had just joined the two of them.

" 'Doctor?' " I repeated, looking at the man; "why the boy doesn't seem more than two years old."

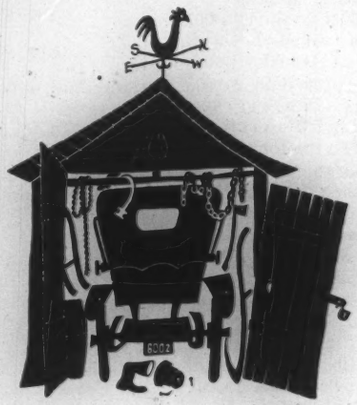
"That's what he is," said the man.

"But how can he be a doctor at that age?" I asked.

" 'Doctor,' is his name," explained the man; "his Christian name, just like yours might be 'Jim'."

"Oh," I said.

"The boy is fixed up all right," said the man. "He won't need any degree. The name is enough."



WE WERE on the fourth deck of the steamer Marigold, sliding down river from Kemptown to Truro. The man in the brown suit and I had met casually only a few minutes before. Now he and I and Doctor sat in deck chairs on the starboard side. Doctor started on the apple and his father and I got our pipes going.

Doctor looked at us a little enviously, as if he thought that the bearer of such a name might rate a good smelly briar just like us.

"Where he's so young," I said, "I thought maybe what you called him might be an honorary degree from Cobequid University."

"No," replied the man; "it's like I said . . . we just called him Doctor instead of Wayne.

"This idea," went on the man with some enthusiasm, "is absolutely foolproof. My son will always be known as 'Doctor McSnuffy.' People will come to understand that he doesn't cure the ills of man or beast, but that he is learned in other fields."

"It may work out all right," I said, "after he grows up; but there will be some embarrassment for the child while he's in the lower grades of school."

"I know," replied the man, "but after he's twenty-five he'll really get going. A man could have a doctor's degree at twenty-five."

The ship rounded a turn in the river and we sat looking at the fields of ripening grain.

"Tell me," I said, "how you got this idea."

"It was born of frustration," replied the man. "First I tried for years to get in the Senate but without success. I wanted to be known as 'Senator McSnuffy.' Then I tried to get an honorary degree from some university, but again I met defeat. You see, 'Doctor McSnuffy' would sound pretty good. Then I resolved that my son should reap what I failed to harvest. I invented a plan that can't fail.

"At first," he went on, "my wife and I thought of naming the boy Senator. But after a careful analysis we ruled out that name. There are only 102 seats in the Canadian Senate and the senators are pretty well known at least in their own provinces. But Doctor . . . ah, there's a name you can get away with! There must be a hundred thousand persons in Canada with an honorary doctor's degree or the other kind, and simply millions in the rest of the world. A doctor can move around; doesn't have to live in one province, like a senator. So we chose Doctor as the boy's name.

"In twenty-three years we'll move to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver. From then on the boy will have the world by the tail."

"MY FRIEND," I said, rising to leave, "you have a great mind. Your disappointments have given you the greatest idea I ever heard."

"Then you think it's foolproof?" he asked.

"It sure is," I replied. "Why, in a few years 'Doctor' will oust 'Wayne' as a name for boys."

"Too bad about 'Senator,' though," said the man. "A grand Christian name *that* would make; but you can see it wouldn't stand up like 'Doctor.' "

"No," I agreed; "you figured it out right."

Later I thought: "But suppose somebody some day does give Doctor a doctorate? What then?"

SATURDAY NIGHT world of women

Quick Change for the Occasion

—Arthur Banks

—N.Y.D.I.

—Castillio

ELEGANCE has been combined with the practical in the dual purpose evening dress. Doffing or donning a separate piece, which is a cleverly integrated part of the design, brings about a speedy transformation. In the British-designed cocktail-into-evening dress shown above, the detachable evening skirt over the day-length cocktail dress gives the effect of the now popular uneven hemline. Pink roses on the corsage make a lovely contrast. The matching fur-lined jacket shown at the extreme left, functions as a luxurious wrap. A separate stole is worn to tone down formality of the décolletage of the dress at the near left.

Entertainment:

The Cocktail Party--Yes? or No?

by Margaret E. Ness and Melwyn Breen

Illustrated by Harold Town

THE COCKTAIL PARTY seems to be the common party denominator. Now actually what do people think about cocktail parties. Says John Adaskin of the famous Adaskins: "Love 'em. One meets friends, associates, enemies and charming people whose names escape you. In each case, after a few drinks, each is just the person you've wanted to meet for a long time!"

That is the guest speaking. What does a hostess think? "I like to give parties," says Mrs. de Bruno Austin (who is Dorothy Stevens, ARCA, OSA). "Naturally for parties a hostess picks out people who are interested in meeting each other. Recently I gave a party for the Leonard Brooks back from Mexico and I included artists, press and radio people and ones who knew Mexico. I feel very strongly that a party should be in the home, with food made in the house—lots of tasty sandwiches, and celery and olives for the reducers. And to add interest to the party, two or three of your handsome young men circulating with cocktail shakers and all is well."

Another hostess points out that it's an easy way to pay off social obligations. She has sixty people to whom she owes hospitality. A series of dinner parties at a table that seats twelve would take six nights. (Fortunately or unfortunately, host and hostess must always be present.) Think of the food preparation, the difficult decision of who ranks invitations to your first—and obviously most important—dinner! And if any guest is unavoidably or boorishly late, think of the waterlogged vegetables!

Six Paw Lamb

Now a cocktail party can take care of the whole sixty at one fell swoop. (But another hostess warns that you positively cannot cancel dinner obligations with a cocktail party. A dinner must be met with a return dinner.)

At a cocktail party the hostess can enjoy herself. Late arrivals, non-arrivals, morose arrivals, congenial arrivals (unless they are too congenial) make no difference. And the food is all ready beforehand.

While not a hostess, Hugh MacLennan is at least on the cocktail party side of the ledger, in a qualified sort of way. Says author MacLennan: "I like a cocktail if it's well mixed and I like a cocktail party if the people are congenial."

Now for the other side of the picture. Radio personality "Jovette" says: "Too much is too much. One will say you are not obliged to drink but if you don't, people look at you as if you were Barnum's six paw lamb . . . Personally I don't go very much for parties and I don't care at all for cocktails. My only regret is to have mistreated superb or frail—but surely innocent—plants, pouring on them what I was too shy to refuse."

And, of course, people invited in droves tend to forget who is giving the party. Uninvited guests are brought along by generously invited guests. If you cut off the drinks when a few have obviously had too many, you are labelled miserly or "moral." And no one carries on intelligent conversations at cocktail parties. Conversations just start to spark when there is a fresh influx of guests and the whole pattern-group swirls into new formations.

On this point artist Grant Macdonald says: "It is useful at a mass gathering fraught with new personalities to have a secret code with one's host to signal 'Rescue me' or 'Do not break this up'." He also says: "I think the cocktail party is, for the most part, a mate-hunt and I enjoy best the small one where I can see all that is going on." Now, now, girls, take it easy!

Brilliant or Funny

And here is Angeline Hango (winner of the Leacock Medal for Humor) on the subject of cocktails: "Be sure to hand a strong cocktail to your guests the minute they enter so that by the time they wonder where to sit down, they don't mind standing up. You don't have to worry, either, about intelligent conversation. Everything uttered will be found extremely brilliant or downright funny. The only worry of the hostess is to get rid of the guests who are not supposed to stay afterwards, but that can be regulated by not producing any more cocktails and doing absolutely nothing."

As to hard, cold facts. A prominent social hostess gives us the statistics. In terms of a party of twelve to fifteen persons she expects to pay around $10 (plus flowers) for a feminine sherry party where she stresses pleasant intimacy and simple food:—South African sherry ($1.30 a bottle), potato chips (about $1), ditto for olives, celery (75 cents), crackers (25 cents), cheese spread (60 cents) and pretzels (25 cents). Club women, she finds, seldom take more than a couple of sherries but with the press of celebrities present, count on about four drinks per person.

Now dinner for twelve persons, including extra kitchen help, she estimates at between $40 and $50. Or for $15 she can plan a let's-have-fun dinner, without extra help, and with the men cooking the dinner.

When you get into the larger cocktail parties, this hostess has the costs, too. A cocktail party for fifty to sixty persons necessitates a bartender. The host shouldn't be tied up behind scenes. Both host and hostess should mingle with the guests to keep the party rolling (not literally). There is nothing more deadly, says this hostess, than for guests to arrive, not knowing the other guests and be left to their own resources. Those who know each other have a tendency to huddle.

For such a party, with bartender, rye or Scotch, hot *hors d'oeuvres* and flowers, this hostess expects to pay $100 or more. Dinners would never run to fifty or sixty. Not in our modern homes. But if you did decide to entertain such a number to a progression of dinners, the price would be astronomical.

And for a last, manly word on the social cocktail party here is Premier J. R. Smallwood of Newfoundland: "Until I went to Ottawa I had never been at a cocktail party in my life. Of all the boring experiences a man can be called upon to endure, cocktail parties are the worst. Personally, I do not drink anything stronger than chocolate milk shakes, but I could endure cocktail parties a bit more if they provided chairs. The business of standing around for an hour, holding a full or empty glass and pretending that you are enjoying yourself, is my conception of the last word in futility."

A COCKTAIL PARTY *takes care of the whole sixty at one fell swoop.*

HAIL *to the Man with Influence!*

In the years since the war, the cocktail party has invaded the world of business, too. It has become an institution as a means of promoting a new product or introducing a new personality. Everything from a new potato-peeler to a used battleship seems to find its way into the public mind via the Martini and the Manhattan. The promoter may conduct actual business over the cocktail glass, or he may be satisfied merely to distribute mimeographed promotion blurbs and good will.

Institution Like Ulcers

Mart Kenney says: "I believe cocktail parties have a definite place, particularly in certain types of business, providing there aren't too many coming up at once." Newspaper editor Helen Murphy counters thus: "Cocktail parties have become, like ulcers, an institution in advertising and public relations fields. But they are defeating their own purpose. *If* there's news in what (or who) is being introduced, a good reporter will go after the story. However, if business concerns still want to entertain why not give a brunch, luncheon, tea or dinner? We've still got to eat!"

The psychology behind the idea of giving a business cocktail party seems to be this: (a) if you can attract a number of important people to your party; (b) if you see that they have a good time in a social way without being actually asked either to buy or write about the reason behind the party — you will have accomplished your purpose. The influential guest will then talk about the party to his friends and will, in the course of the description, mention what the party was for. In this way the idea or product or personality spreads around.

Whether it is as surefire as this, though, is a matter of some conjecture. The people who are in favor of cocktail parties for business reasons say that as long as you keep your eye on the guests to see that they enjoy themselves, without allowing them to feel they are there to buy or to help sell something, then what you have is an old-world atmosphere in Canadian commerce. And things are done in a relaxed, leisurely way.

If, as the "cons" assert, the cocktail party is the cynical exploitation of the

guests for business purposes then it can be answered that the professional guest is as hardboiled about it as the promoter. If the gentlemen of the press and radio, the department store buyers (the two chief areas for invitation bombardment) are asked to view a product through Martini-colored glasses, it is very seldom that those glasses color their business acumen. Seldom is there any immediacy to the actual doing of the business which prompts the party: it is the following morning before anything reciprocal can be done for the promoter. Therefore, it boils down to the question of whether the publicity value of the party is realized.

This cannot, of course, be accurately assessed.

The Pay-Off

If the party is a good one (in the sense that the guests were mutually interested and interesting, and the drinks not too plentiful or too scarce) then it is reasonable to believe that the Man-with-Influence will talk about it to others and will mention the reason for its being given. Again, a subdued party at the end of a business day may leave the guest with a mellow thought for the promoter's idea.

But wide publicity usually has to mean wide attendance, and wide attendance means narrowed attention to the individual. That must bring out the best in the professional host. The men who run cocktail parties for advertising agencies or for company promotional departments have to be well-versed in names and facts and small talk and must naturally only appear to be drinking in order to make it a success. If this isn't done, then the Man-with-Influence may be neglected. If that happens then the value is zero.

The problem of the excessive drinker always looms large—even the most pro-cocktail party man will concede that there is a professional guest who is there for one purpose. This necessitates a great deal of tactful handling on the part of the promoter who must exercise firmness in order to avoid the spoiling of the party for the rest. Too often the guest with his head in the punchbowl means other guests with their goodwill in their pockets.

An effective means of preventing uncomfortable situations was developed by a prominent Canadian official. He chose the propitious moment to spread the word that the liquor had run out. This served to eliminate the unwanted so that when, miraculously, a further supply appeared it was shared among the goodly.

Another sound plan for the promotional cocktail party was put forward by Rose Marie Reid of Vancouver. This lady provides cocktails at her bathing suit fashion showings but she also provides tables so that the thing is handled cabaret style. At the conclusion of the show (which, of course, takes place during the cocktail serving) she serves food so that no one goes home without a clear head stuffed with favorable impressions both of the party and the latest in bathing suits.

And still another control system has been instituted by a Toronto businessman who grew tired of the unbridled hilarity of the annual office Christmas party. Now he serves a minimum of liquor, shuts off promptly at six and sends his guests home with a basket of groceries bought with the money saved from the drinks.

Whether the party is actually effective as a promotional device is anybody's guess. A well-known advertising man told us that he thinks there are too many cocktail parties during late afternoon business days for business purposes. He thinks that, while some of them perform useful functions for the sponsors, a majority of men feel that they can only afford the time to attend a very small number.

This means that the race to capture important people for a proposed party entails an elaboration on the simple cocktail party. If Shoemaker A gives an ordinary party, Shoemaker B has to give a party *plus*, say, corsages for the female guests; Shoemaker C then has to add souvenirs, D must add dancing girls and so on. With this progressive complexity the thing may become so topheavy that added promotional costs may ultimately be reflected in the prices!

EXCESSIVE *drinkers loom large.*

On the Campus

A firm stand is taken on campus cocktail parties by Watson Kirkconnell. Says the President: "Cocktail parties are unknown to students or faculty at Acadia University. They are completely alien to our tradition and will not in any foreseeable future thrust their way in to usurp the gracious place of afternoon tea . . . The academic people that I know here and across Canada have not needed to dope their brains with alcohol to delude themselves into thinking that they are witty and charming. They are already witty and charming and would deteriorate on both counts if stuffed with cocktails."

The cocktail party—Yes? or No? It seems to be regarded with mixed feelings, a delight to some, a bore to others, but until something newer comes along—well, evidently we're stuck with it.

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Personality:

Owner of Horse Thief Ranch

by Jean Love Galloway

A LITTLE KNOT of Army wives had drawn up chairs in a corner of the Mess at Fort Frontenac after dinner. They were all well into a spirited discussion on the current high cost of rent. Approaching the group, a young officer from Western Canada was greeted spontaneously by one of the girls with, "How's the cattle market holding up today, Mark?"

That was the first moment anybody tumbled that freckle-faced Dorothy Gow had an interest in life other than army married-quarters, rearing four children and caring for her husband. Harry Gow is a student at the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston, Ontario.

Red-headed, pint-size Dorothy is a big game hunter, a fishing and hunting guide. She is also the manager-owner of a 200-acre ranch nestled 3,500 feet above sea level in the Canadian Rockies at the headwaters of the mighty Columbia River.

From May to November, this career-mother rides the range, galloping out from her own Horse Thief Ranch with pack trip parties bound for the Lake of the Hanging Glaciers, Mount Assiniboine or Toby Creek which thunders down through deep, dangerous canyons.

Most of Dorothy's ranch guests are American university students, graduates and faculty families from Harvard and Vassar who spend the whole summer ranching it and loving it. Situated close to Invermere, B.C., in good cattle country, Horse Thief Ranch has been in Mrs. Gow's family for years. Her father, "Tex" Vernon-Wood, was the game warden at Massive.

Rode At Three

Dorothy's baby carriage was a dog sled. Her first word uttered was the familiar "Mush" (not for porridge, either). "I was a good rider when I was three," Mrs. Gow tells you.

The young Western woman is one of the best shots in the country. She can butcher her own moose or steer, as quickly and as easily as other wives dress a fowl.

The Gows first met in Banff where Dorothy was a hunting guide and riding instructor, and Harry was a member of the RCMP. When he joined the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps for active service in 1939, they were married. Gow rose to rank of Major and has remained in the Permanent Force of the Army. They have four children—Harry, 9 years; Diana, 7; Maria, 4, and John 2. The two-year-old can ride already with a lead. And in a land of wild horses, every child can have his own pony.

Horse Thief Ranch has a main log lodge and smaller log guest cabins which are open from May to November. The Gows employ a chef and a resident couple to keep house. Chief guide, Ed Hogan, manages the cowboys who serve the Gows as guides and as cattlemen at roundup time.

—Bob Hepburn

DOROTHY GOW, BC *ranch woman.*

Ranch guests are taken on pack parties to the silver mines high up in the peaks, to the logging camps and to Radium Hot Springs. They say that in early summer the wild forget-me-nots stretch out like a soft blue carpet for the horses to tread over. Wild apple blossoms punctuate the green trails. It is then that pack parties dismount, pitch camp and fish for the famed B.C. trout. Others prefer to risk the dangers of mountain climbing.

Hunting's Good

"Up here in the fall, you eat like a timber wolf," says Dorothy. "There is wonderful duck and goose shooting in the marshes of these mountain lakes. As for big game, there are grizzly and black bear, moose, deer, elk, cougar, as well as wild sheep and goats which may be taken in season."

On rainy days, ranch guests congregate near the open fire while hostess Mrs. Gow brings out the materials for all sorts of Canadian handicrafts. Painting mountain scenery on glass is popular. Clay from the ranch itself is moulded into figures, souvenir ash trays, place card holders, salt and pepper shakers. Young Harry has become an expert on moulding penguins and schmoos.

Looms for weaving and tools for leather work are at hand. At night there's square dancing. But if you just want to loaf, you can sink back into a big, comfortable leather chair, tuck your tootsies into a buffalo rug and snooze with the schmoos.

No, Dorothy Gow is not bored with the humdrum routine of many households, though she *could* sit back, mind you, give up her business and settle down. Instead, this young mother is using her ingenuity to bring up her family in the best traditions of Canada. At the same time they share their outdoor life with others who come from far-off cities to get a whiff of the open range.

FOOD:

Overweight Lament

UNLESS YOU ARE Rita Hayworth's current father-in-law there really isn't much percentage in carrying around an overload of human flesh. Of course, if there is a chance that someday you might receive tributes in gold and diamonds equivalent to your poundage, by all means encourage every ounce. You take the chance of shortening your life's span, as is pointed out in every life insurance survey, but then it might be worth while with the inducement of having a brief life but a wealthy one.

The medical profession frown upon excess weight and consider it an illness to be treated firmly. Outside of certain glandular disturbances which may contribute to overweight, the only real cause is eating more than necessary for efficient refuelling of the body. The love of good food, reduced amount of exercise taken, and established food habits more suitable to a younger person can all add up to overweight.

Count the Calories

Your doctor is the person who should decide whether or not a strict reducing diet is essential for you. Under no circumstances should any individual go on a drastic reducing diet without being under medical care. If it's a case of watching your weight, then a brief basic knowledge of your daily food requirements and the foods which will best supply this need is essential.

If you are an adult male of sedentary occupation (coupon clipper, businessman, etc.) then you will need about 2000-2200 calories per day to keep things going happily. But you can safely reduce this intake to 1200 calories, remain healthy, fairly contented and lose one to three pounds a week. It's a straight mathematical problem of consuming fewer food calories than needed and using body fat to supply the necessary fuel.

For health's sake take a vitamin supplement recommended by your doctor while dieting. Don't make yourself a martyr to the diet by sticking to it over a prolonged period of time. Take it in ten-day or two-week stretches and don't go on an eating spree the day you finish. Don't talk about the diet *ad nauseam* and when you accept an invitation to dinner eat everything your hostess serves; unless of course you are on a very strict diet under doctor's care, in which case it might be wise to decline dinner invitations. Nothing is more annoying to a hostess than to have a guest pull a carefully planned dinner apart by mentioning the items she shouldn't eat.

A 1000-1200 calorie daily menu will provide the dietary essentials and still keep you bright eyed and clear complexioned. These diets are all basically the same, making generous use of fresh fruits and vegetables, lean meats, eggs, skim milk or buttermilk. Fats and carbohydrates are practically eliminated for the dieting period but should be added gradually once a normal diet is resumed. The division of calories for the day is roughly 300 for breakfast, 300 for lunch, 100 for orange juice *or* 85 for skim milk for an afternoon snack, which leaves around 400 for evening dinner.

Here's a sample outline—

BREAKFAST	*CALORIES*
½ grapefruit	75
1 boiled or poached egg	75
1 thin slice whole wheat toast	75
½ tbsp. (level) butter	50
Black coffee	0
	275

LUNCHEON	*CALORIES*
1 cup consommé	20
Tossed salad with lemon juice (Watercress, tomato, cucumber, green pepper, carrots, radishes)	65
1 sliced hard cooked egg	75
2 slices melba toast	40
3 canned apricot halves (no syrup)	50
Tea with lemon	02
Skim milk 1—8 oz. glass	85
	337

DINNER	*CALORIES*
Tomato juice (¾ cup)	40
Pork chop (4 oz. lean) cooked	215
Broccoli (2 stalks or 1 cup)	50
Beets diced 2/3 cup	50
Fruit cup—½ cup plus juice	125
Skim milk 1—8 oz. glass	85
	565

Total Calories for day—1177

—Miller

WEIGHT *is no problem to the Aga Khan. It pays off in precious diamonds.*

● *This interesting black basalt tea-pot with lion knob was produced at the Wedgwood Etruria Works in 1774. The design is engine-turned and the inside is finished in clear glaze. It is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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Tests Prove New Sudsing Action OLD DUTCH CLEANSER Cleaned faster, easier than any other leading cleanser.

MADE IN CANADA

FURS:

Buyers Glad: Trappers Mad

FIVE YEARS AGO Art A. Anderson, fur buyer at Churchill, Manitoba, paid as high as $25 for a red fox pelt. This year the going price ranged from seventy-five cents to three dollars. Anderson has paid trappers as much as $65 for a single mink skin. Today the same skin would be worth only about $12, and Anderson has taken only half the usual quantity of mink in his fur room.

This season women shopping for a fur coat have been pleasantly jolted. Price tags on everything from electric seal (bunny) to regal mink show decreases of from 10 to 15 per cent. The fur people offer two reasons for this state of affairs so pleasing to the consumer but so disappointing to the trapper: (1) A large stock of furs on hand. (2) A drop in purchasing power.

Rise in the Raw

If you buy a fur coat now at present low prices, what are the chances that the same coat may sell for less next month? The furriers believe that furs will not become cheaper—unless, they say, we run into something so big that it upsets the whole economic apple cart. They point to the rise in raw fur prices in recent weeks. Persian lamb, for instance, advanced twenty per cent at the June sale of the South African Fur Cooperative, where the principal buyers were from the United States and Canada. This, of course, does not offset prices of made-up coats.

Fashion, too, has taken a hand in whittling down the cost of this season's coat. Coats are less lavish in sweep, and a few inches have been cut off the length. It does not require as many skins this year to produce a coat that is the last word.

However, the cost of making a fur coat has not depreciated at all. It still costs about $1,000 merely to make a mink coat, a highly skilled and intricate operation because of the smallness of the skins. A great proportion of the fancy price paid for a mink coat is represented by the labor that has gone into putting it together. The skins have to be matched for color and quality with the same exacting care as that which goes into a string of perfectly matched pearls. Each represents the acme of one-of-a-kind luxury.

Like Them Long

What are the chances you will buy a new fur coat this year? Better now than they were in 1937. In that year Canadians spent about $16,000,000 on furs. In 1946, Canadians kept out the winter chill with $58,000,000 worth of furs.

The National Retail Furriers of Canada have been snooping into what the Canadian woman wants when she has the cash to invest in furs. They find the longer coat is still the favorite of the majority, with the ⅞ length the choice of the more fashion-conscious minority. Incidentally, about thirty-five per cent of all furs sold in Canada are bought by Quebeckers, most of whom prefer the longer length.

—Gordon Jarrett

THOUSANDS *of pins are used to block the spread-eagled coat into shape.*

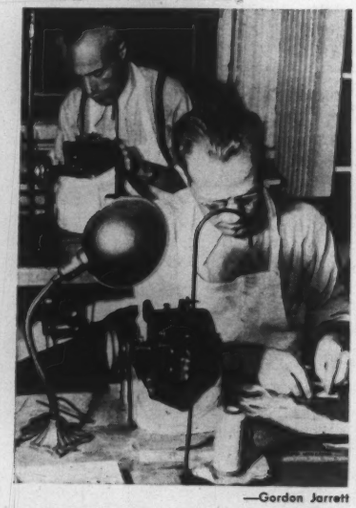
For the astute fashion-conscious woman the length of her fur coat has as much importance as its color and its shape this year. The ⅞ length (thirty-six inches for the average woman) is a good, long-range buy, with indication that skirts may get shorter the next two seasons.

Full Length

A full-length coat should be one inch longer than your dress or suit. Best length for a year round fur coat (the coat that never goes to storage) is thirty-three inches.

Collars are small this year, sleeves are wider, with the silhouette not greatly changed from that of last season.

How to decide which is the most becoming fur for you?



—Gordon Jarrett

SEWING *the skins demands skill.*

Flat smooth short-haired small-skinned furs should be the selection of the short heavy stocky or tall heavy full-figure types of women. Long-haired pelts, wide animals, stiff furs, are most flattering to the slender-tall, the slender-average, or angular figure types of women. For example, if you are 5′ 2″ and er—plump, you will look less smothered in fur if you turn away from mink and choose the equally elegant black Russian broadtail. The latter can be cut and tailored to the figure almost like cloth. If your taste and available cash do not encompass mink and broadtail, the same principle can be applied to Persian lamb *versus* muskrat.

Fit Personality

M. Jean Courtot, the internationally known furrier, who recently came to Canada, says, "Fur coats should be created to fit the personality, even how a person walks. Full backs should taper in just below the armpits to create a slender look. No woman wants to be 'surrounded' with fur to look like a little bear." M. Courtot applied these principles to a mink coat (price $26,000) he made in Paris for the wife of an Indian prince.

What to do if even today's lower prices do not bring a new fur coat within stroking range? And the old one is either out-of-date, or beginning to look as though it had seen better days? There are two alternatives.

Rejuvenation

The furriers tell us that thousands of fine pelts are stored unused in warehouses, because they went out of style and there is little demand for them. Skunk, silver fox, raccoon, Hudson seal. All of them will return to style some day—Hudson seal already is beginning to make a comeback, Perhaps your slightly out-moded but still good fur soon will become smart enough to merit altering into the current style.

But even if it's a bit passé as to silhouette and slightly worn around the edges, perhaps there's life in the old girl yet. Though she may not be worth remodelling, she may be worth reincarnating. The old fur coat can be made a brand new fur-lined cloth coat.

The love of woman for beautiful furs, and the urge of men to satisfy that love, led to the exploration of what is now the Northern third of the United States together with all of Canada. The fur industry is woven tightly into the fabric of this country's earliest beginnings. It still is one of this country's important industries—even though the trapper is disgusted and the buyer tempted by the lower price of this season's furs.

Freshies:

Material for the Collector

by Nora Frances Beacock

THE BEST possible time and place for a people-collector to begin in earnest is in his or her freshman year at college. The situation is entirely to his advantage. Three or four years stretch before him during which time he will be free to observe a fairly constant group of people going through a period of development in which he himself can represent a "control" case. The possibility of infinite variations within a small enclosed area appear nothing short of magnificent to the true collector.

I was walking through the campus just as the late afternoon sun paused, shafting dustily through the trees and dappling the vintage lawns. It is the hour when university life seems most remote from wages and schedules. Nostalgia conjured up my first days at college and I knew that these young Canadian freshmen were experiencing that same rush of new feelings and ideas and new people that I had felt. They too must feel like new wine spilling into old vessels.

I began to think of the kinds of people these freshmen would be and how much they would change during their college years.

There would be the usual number of "collegiate smoothies." You can pick them out on the first day in the queues for fees and registration. They look exactly like models for the rotogravure features on college fashions and their expressions are posed and self-conscious in the stereotyped "cover girl" manner. They are talking to the most likely looking young men, and they will continue to talk to them, drink cokes and coffee with them and dance with them for the whole of their college years. They have come to college because college has glamour, because their parents and their friends expected them to come, because their parents can afford to buy them the social prestige which comes ready-made with a "college education." They come for a commodity which is a luxury, necessary to the pattern of life which they have unquestionably adopted as their own. There is very little doubt that the university will not affect them deeply; perhaps it won't affect them at all.

As specimens for a collection they are not interesting. They don't develop much. Their progress is from coke date to proms to weddings to afternoon bridge clubs and it makes dull watching.

The interesting specimens are much harder to follow through their college years. On first view one can't decide or predict very much about them. There are the ones who are terrified by anything new. They may take hold of life, or they may always be frightened of unfamiliar people and ideas. There are the ones who have been big frogs in their little puddles for as long as they can remember. The bigger puddle may make them very small-minded, or it may give them room to grow into bigger men and women. Those who have led sheltered lives may be driven further into their shells by the rough and tumble of university ideas; or they may react in the other direction, becoming rowdies or dissolute dandies; or they may right themselves and become strong individuals within the crowd.

Introductory philosophy courses produce the most startling effects. They are designed to make the students think and they are successful with all but the consummate dullards. Preconceptions of lifetimes are swept out from under. The student is left uncertain even of the table on which he leans for support. Perhaps the table really isn't there at all. Perhaps it is only the idea of the table that exists. How do we know that anything exists? How do we know there is a God? Under this barrage even the strongest educational veneer should crack a little.

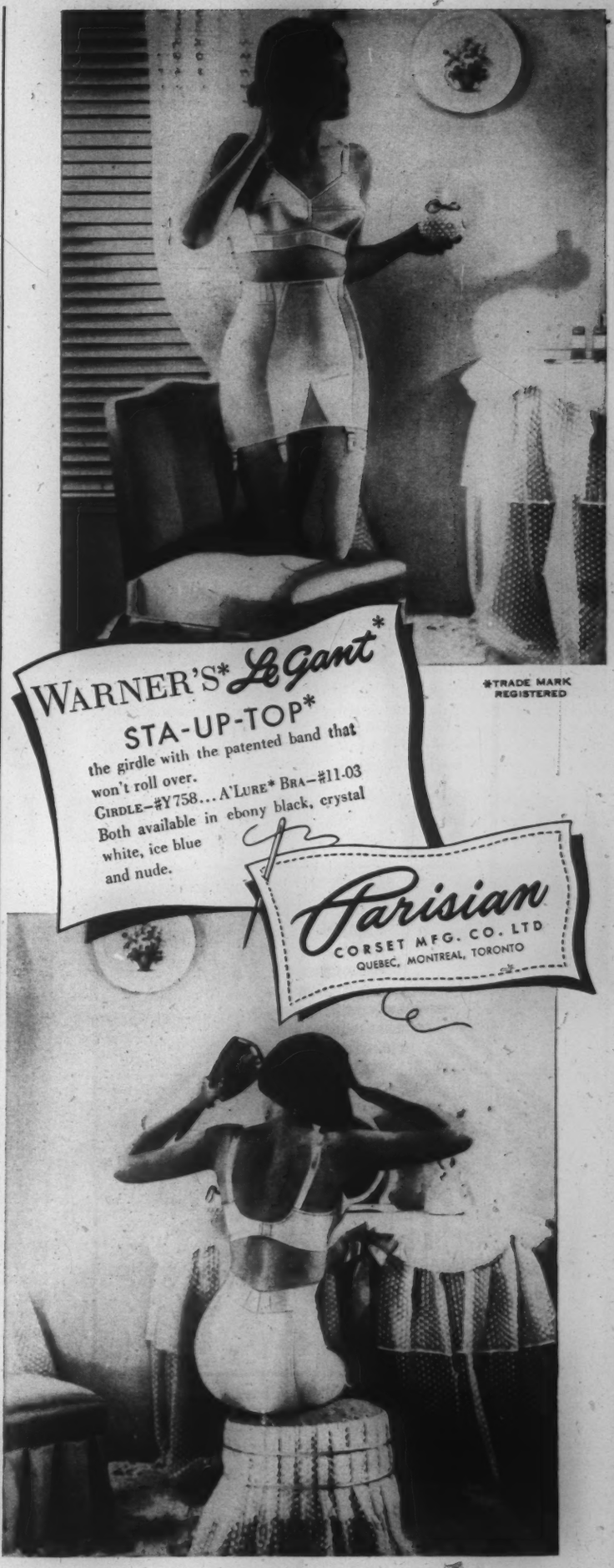
Will there be sturdy enough stuff beneath to heal the breach?

To watch all this happening is a fascinating way to take a college education, but of course you must do more than stand by and wait for it to happen. You must break out of your own tight little secondary school group who have been thinking and acting in the same way as yourself for years. You must go through it all yourself and learn to know how infinite is the variety of individuals who comprise your class at college, not just your own course, or even your own college, but all the students who have come to your university. You must give yourself up to the spirit of the thing, the adventure of ideas and of people.

■ The old question of Sorority "rushing" comes to the fore again with the news from the University of Manitoba campus that rushing will be deferred until January, instead of commencing a week or so after University opening. The new system was voted at Pan-Hellenic meetings last April, to take effect this Fall. Shirley Campbell of Pi Beta Phi, Pan-Hellenic President for this year, hopes it is a good idea.

The previous system was fraught with unpleasant factors. In less than a week and a half, a freshie entering college life for the first time was required, on the basis of three teas given by each sorority, to decide which chapter she wanted to join. It was felt that this did not give an unoriented freshie sufficient time. She has to cope with a new life, rushing teas and her studies. And she is expected to put across her personality.

In the new system each sorority will give one "open house" in the Fall and start rushing in January.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DISTAFF:

Madame Senator

WEARING A BRACE to bolster a hurt back, Senator Cairine Wilson today voices Canada's views at Lake Success. She is the first woman to represent this country as a full delegate at a United Nations Assembly. The lady senator from Rockcliffe, Ont., is not the only one of her sex among the top delegates. Others taking important parts in the Assembly include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States who will sit near Senator Wilson in the social committee; Mrs. Barbara Castle, British Member of Parliament and Parliamentary private secretary to the President of the Board of Trade; and Mrs. Pandit Nehru, India's Ambassador to the United States.

■ Women are learning to mind their own business. Last Spring in Toronto, Wood, Gundy and Company gave a short lecture course for women on investments. Such was the enthusiastic response that Helen Cleveland, the director, has arranged another series for this Fall. Osler, Hammond and Nanton, Limited, are second in the field of introducing women to the intricacies of the stock and bond markets. Forty women turned out to the first lecture in their Winnipeg offices.

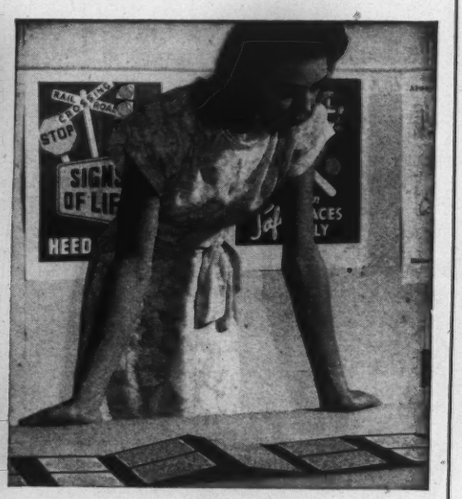
■ An all-girls' Concert Band is in the offing. Next Spring twenty-five Canadian and seventy-five American High School girls will be selected by auditions, trained in the host city of Brandon, Manitoba, and will then go on an international tour, North American cities in 1950 and Europe the next summer. The project is sponsored by the Brandon Lions Club, with the city of Brandon and others assisting.

And from Lethbridge comes another Band item. As Pipe Major, Mrs. Mary MacPherson will lead the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans' Pipe Band into its first season. A former champion woman piper of Scotland, Mrs. MacPherson comes from a family of pipers. Her seven uncles and her two sisters were all experts. Mrs. MacPherson is a Lethbridger of two years' standing now.

■ This Fall Evelyn McClenahan, dietitian, opened Canada's first diet clinic. From Hamilton, Ontario, she hands out advice on how to turn doctor's suggestions into attractive menus. Daughter of a Burlington psychiatrist and descendent of a long line of medical men, Evelyn McClenahan is the first woman to do lab experiments on such things as vitamins at the National Research Council in Ottawa. That was during the war when she was with the CWAC's.

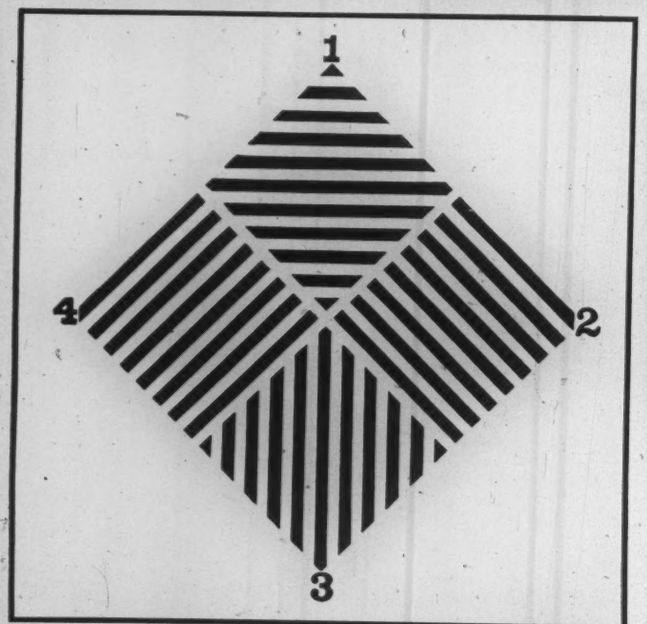
And nutrition plays an important part with another Canadian. Miss Dorothy Pearson, United Church missionary on furlough, is Professor of Nutrition at the Women's Christian College in Madras, India. Miss Pearson's lectures were published in book form, and are being translated into three Indian languages, complete with recipes and diets. During the 1946 food shortage, Miss Pearson was asked to train native cooks to travel to the villages and demonstrate recipes which included foods that were available. Miss Pearson has been in India for twenty years.

TESTING FOR SAFETY . . . all over Ontario these mobile units enable motorists to learn their short-comings as drivers. Eyesight obviously plays an important part in safe driving. Uncorrected faulty vision may sooner or later involve you in a serious accident. On this page various eye testing devices are illustrated and described.



CAN SHE TELL RED FROM GREEN? Charts measure colour accuracy—indicate need for caution when approaching traffic lights. This is one of four eyesight tests taken by approximately 50,000 people.

THE EYES SHOULD HAVE "IT"!



Here's a simple test for *your* eyes. Hold this page at arm's length and look at the chart with one eye at a time. If with either eye, the lines in any of the squares appear heavier or blacker—you may have a very common vision weakness—astigmatism. It might be wise to have *your* eyes tested, particularly if you drive a car!

WARTIME INTRUDER PILOTS sat in a dark room before taking off for night flying. In that deadly business eyes that could see best in the dark were vital. This 'glare acuity' testing station is one of the 9 tests in the mobile unit designed by John Labatt Limited as part of their overall campaign for Driver Training.

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HOW DO YOU RATE on good taste?

"Only very intelligent people have it," asserts Jane Derby, American designer. She defines good taste as:

A sense of fitness applied to everything about clothes from the feather on a hat to the heel of a shoe.

More than just knowing what to wear when—it means knowing what to choose for your particular self from all the wealth of tempting merchandise the stores offer.

Taking infinite trouble to find the right shape in a collar to balance your face and your shoulders.

Searching until you find the perfect shoe for your foot from the point of view of both looks and comfort.

Knowing, or learning, that trimming belongs on a dress only if everything else is utterly simple.

Knowing yourself, what you can wear with the best effect while making the least "noise."

■ There are at least three silhouettes in the average fall wardrobe this year, according to the lingerie industry's style scouts. A woman will need slips in as many different shapes.

A slim suit requires a slender bias-cut or camisole-topped princess slip, or bra and straight petticoat. And the latest advice is to have your slip in a bright color to tone in or contrast with the color of your skirt.

■ Three years of experimental work in the fur industry have paid off in "Midnite Blue" Persian lamb. It has an almost blue-black cast said to be flattering to women of all ages. Furriers believe it will join black, brown and grey as a staple color. A few of these coats are in Canadian shops now.

■ Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli says she is cutting her skirts two inches shorter than the "going" American length and she hasn't a doubt in the world that American women will buy them. "We appeal to the men first," says the chic Parisian dressmaker. "The women come after." The skirts, Mme. Schiaparelli states, will be 15 or 16 inches off the floor.

—George Miles

REPLICA *of cap worn by the Vikings under their helmets. By Aage Thaarup.*

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War Brides:

Women Disowned by Canada

by Dorothy Harley

SOME THIRTY ex-Canadians who went as war brides to Norway at the end of the war will watch the current session of our Dominion Parliament with more than cursory interest.

Their attention will be focused closely on this particular Parliament not only out of natural interest in their homeland, but also because the Government has intimated that at some time it may consider amendments to the Canadian Citizenship Act.

These young war brides hope it may be this session. They have been told that should the Government consider such amendments their own status as ex-Canadians will be reviewed. And regaining their Canadian citizenship is a matter to which as a group they've turned a lot of their thought and energies in the past two years. They've read constitutional history, sought legal advice and finally, last winter, they petitioned the Government for an amendment to the Canadian Citizenship Act.

This Act concerns them vitally. And —in their own words: "What we're pushing for is a small P.S."

For because they married before 1947 this group of women find themselves in a position very different from that of any Canadian-born woman who marries an alien today.

Under the old law, a woman who acquired her alien husband's nationality, lost Canadian citizenship. Under the new law, unless she renounces her rights, she retains her Canadian citizenship all her life, holding what is called dual nationality.

Consequently, because of the date of their marriage these Canadian-born girls are now ex-Canadian, possessing no legal tie with the country of their birth at all. In every official sense they are aliens and are treated as such.

If they want to go home for a holiday they must make application for a visitor's permit in the regular manner prescribed for aliens. One young war bride who had asked for the required permit recalls rather ruefully being informed that the allotment for aliens was all used up. If they want to emigrate with their husbands and families they must rely on near relatives in this country who are able to authorize their entry.

Sentimental

These girls married for love and they followed their husbands willingly. But still it was hard to leave Canada. And now, when in every real sense they are as Canadian as any Canadian woman who has married an alien since 1947, the girls find a certain heartbreak in the official category in which they are placed. One of their chief reasons, therefore, for wishing to see the act revised is sentimental.

Immigration authorities admit, however, that more than a sentimental value must be placed on the regaining of Canadian citizenship by these ex-Canadians. Situations could arise which would make the official red tape which at present, as aliens, they are required to go through not merely awkward or temporarily difficult.

Should one of these ex-Canadians be left a widow and without living relations here in Canada, it would

EX-CANADIANS *because they married before enactment of 1947 Canadian Citizenship Act, Mrs. Knute Risan and Mrs. Odd Schyberg look over the file which records the attempts of their group to get themselves "repatriated."*

DAUGHTERS *of two Norwegian war brides now of Oslo, Ellen Flaaten and Randi Louise Gunnerud are Canadians.*

take an order-in-council to enable her to come back to Canada as a permanent residence. In peacetime, with time and trouble, if authorities felt the case were urgent enough it is probable this could be arranged, but were either country at war it is extremely doubtful that anything would or could be done. The girls feel that in the light of the new Act, their position is incongruous even though under the letter of the law, it is authorized. In quite a number of these cases, too, there are additional incongruities in the form of children who are Canadian citizens by birth. A large number of the girls returned home for the birth of their children and these children now, no matter where they live, will always have the right to a Canadian passport. Incidentally, in the case of girl children, by virtue of the 1947 act, they'll still retain their citizenship after they marry. This causes their mothers a certain amount of what they consider is justified envy.

Alien Spouse

Many of the war brides have no intention of leaving Norway to take up permanent residence anywhere else, but a number of the girls and their husbands feel that Canada and free enterprise offer more opportunity than do Norway and a socialized state. Consequently some are considering emigration. Ex-Canadian women in this position naturally feel they should possess the right that men in Canada have always held and which the 1947 act gives to Canadian women, to facilitate an alien spouse's entry into their homeland.

When the war brides learned the contents of the Canadian Citizenship Act in 1947 they felt fate had behaved in its most ironic manner. In the cases of some girls who had not married till after the war, had they postponed their marriages but a few months, they would still be enjoying the rights and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

Since that time, however, the government has indicated that it is not unaware of the plight of these Norwegian war brides. At some time it will review their status.

Our ex-Canadians in Norway hope it will be soon.

PROTECTION:

Pure Food, Safe Drugs

MRS. CANADIAN Housewife knows very little about a highly efficient scientific organization which is at work every day of the year to protect her health and her purse, and to prevent her from becoming the victim of fraud.

The Food and Drug Divisions of the Department of National Health and Welfare administer complex and far-reaching regulations governing the manufacture and sale of food and drugs throughout Canada. These regulations are second to none in the world in their extent and authority. The Canadian Food and Drugs Act was the first protective legislation of its kind to be enacted on this continent and was, indeed, the model on which later bills were based in the United States.

1949 marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the passage of the first act governing the manufacture and sale of food and drug products in Canada. The Act is only seven years younger than Confederation itself.

Here are some of the safeguards provided to the ordinary consumer: regulations governing adulteration, misbranding, false claims and misleading advertising. These regulations are enforced, sometimes in the courts, but more often by the mere fact that a widely-dispersed group of inspectors is constantly at work checking through the manufacturing establishments and the retail stores all across Canada to make sure that nothing is being produced or distributed which contravenes the act or regulations.

The Canadian housewife can purchase food and pharmaceuticals as confidently as any housewife in the world—and more safely than many of them. When she buys a can of peas she can rest assured that the can contains whatever it says it contains, and *nothing else*. If a preservative or a sweetener or coloring matter, has been added to a food, she can find out from the label except for the few cases where they may be added without label declaration e.g. color to butter. If she buys a vitamin preparation, she can be sure that the prescribed dosage will not harm her and that the package contains the amount and exact potency of the product it is claimed to hold.

If a product is represented as "pure", it is just that. Moreover, she is protected by a number of regulations of which she knows nothing. For instance, immature Cheddar Cheese may be a source of certain diseases. But she doesn't have to worry, because it is illegal to sell cheddar within 90 days of manufacture—by which time it is safe for use.

Commercial radio announcements for food and drug products are subject to pre-broadcast scrutiny. All advertising of consumables is passed upon by a special branch of the Food and Drug Divisions before it goes on the air. Truly, the Canadian housewife can believe her ears as well as her eyes.

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The Tattle-Tale Milk Bottle

by Irene Craig Neil

AS FALL BEGINS, Mrs. Housewife goes into her annual ritual of making pickles. Vinegar now becomes a very important item on the grocer's shelves. Vinegar in its own jars is a very tasty preservative, but in milk bottles—well, just ask any dairyman. The odor cannot be removed. Even the large dairies, with their big washing machines, are forced to destroy bottles which have been used to hold vinegar.

Milk bottles which have served as paint containers create another problem. Dairymen have not yet discovered a method of safely removing dry, caked paint from the bottles which housewives optimistically return to them. These also must be destroyed.

The public has been alarmed on different occasions by the danger of milking utensils and bottles being left in the barns when spraying is being done with DDT. Special care should be taken to see that all equipment is removed before spraying begins. Usually the "Milk Sniffer", employed in all large dairies, can detect the odor of fly sprays as soon as he opens a can of milk which has been exposed to spraying.

Mrs. Housewife is not the only culprit when it comes to improvising milk bottles as ash trays. Office workers are the worst offenders in this thoughtless practice. When ashes and cigarette ends are dumped into an empty but still wet milk bottle, they adhere so tightly to the glass that often the mechanical washing process fails to remove them. Once in a while, such a bottle will escape the closest inspection and go out refilled to an indignant customer.

So many wave-sets and hair rinses, shampoos and beauty preparations require a pint and a quart as the standard of measurement that Mrs. Housewife, economizing on her trips to the beauty parlor, is forced to put the milk bottle into this convenient but improper use.

The answer to these problems is a persistent education of the public in the sanitary care of milk bottles. Many people do not realize that it is illegal to use a milk bottle for anything save milk. A few prosecutions might eliminate this offence.

■ The cream is the most expensive food item in that ten-cent cup of restaurant coffee. C. F. Heckman, national president of the Canadian Restaurant Association, says it amounts to about 1¼ cents of the eight cents which surveys have decided is the actual cost of a cup of coffee served in restaurants. Coffee is close behind in the cost, and sugar next. Major cost, however, is the service.

. . . . fall glamour

already *smart-side-out Butterfly

the only nylons made inside out the way 7 out of 10 women like them

Butterfly *SMART-SIDE-OUT (made inside out) NYLONS

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- *steel arch bridge for firm support.*
- *individually placed metatarsal pad for comfort.*
- *perfectly flat innersole for comfort-plus.*

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BELOW ARE SOME OF THE ENTHUSIASTIC COMMENTS MADE AT THE TIME OF THE TEST.
"...rich creamy flavour"
"...ripe tomato taste"
"just right"
"perfect"
"excellent"
"...tastes like more..."
"better than any other..."
MEN PREFER HEINZ SOUP
5 OUT OF 7 PICKED HEINZ
IN COMPARISON TEST WITH WELL-KNOWN BRAND
70 men workers in a large manufacturing plant were lately asked to test the taste of two competitive soups. Identified only by numbers, the two soups were served in the plant cafeteria, questionnaires were filled out, and when they were counted the result showed that 5 out of 7 of the men preferred Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup to the other well-known brand.
Perhaps, because of habit, you have been serving the men in your household some other soup than Heinz, not knowing what you are missing. Give your family a chance to taste the wonderful difference. Buy a supply of Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup and compare it with any other brand. In six recent group taste tests the verdict has been overwhelmingly for Heinz.
Look for the complete line of 19 delicious Heinz Condensed Soups at your grocer's.
57
HEINZ
Condensed CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP
57 VARIETIES
40 YEARS OF UNIFORM HEINZ QUALITY
HEINZ

BEAUTY:

Home Rule in Waves

HOME PERMANENT WAVING may soon become the national indoor sport. According to the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association's recent consumer survey nearly two-fifths of Canadian women now wave their own hair. The C.D.N.A. reports that kits for home permanent waving are being purchased by 37.5 per cent of women in Canada's principal cities. And it has been rumored that diplomatic pouches now include these kits for the wives of Canadian representatives in less progressive foreign countries.

"Home Perm" evenings, complete with a game of canasta, could quite pleasantly help to kill the six hours necessary to give yourself a permanent. Divide the girls in your present social Club into three hair-type groups,—oily, dry or devitalized. Give instructions for between-perm care and then have a bang-up tri-party Home Perm night, rotating homes in the approved bridge clubbing manner.

It's an idea. But anyway, whether you have taken to home permanent waving or still go to your favorite hairdressing establishment, there are some rules on the care of the hair that should be practised by everyone. Autumn is a good time to remind you about them. It's the beginning of the social season when you definitely want to look your best.

The famous Ogilvie sisters have given some valuable hints on why and how to care for the hair. Here, in capsule form, are the pertinent facts:

All hair requires an absolutely clean scalp. You should clean your scalp every other day between regular shampoos. This will remove dandruff too. If your hair is dry or oily, vary the use of a cleaning preparation with one designed to compensate for over or under activity of the oil glands. Remember, too, that brushing plays an important role in hair care. Brush vigorously—or if yours is devitalized hair, brush carefully—but *brush*.

"The wonderful thing about cared-for hair," says Clara Ogilvie, "is the ease with which it adapts itself to a new pattern. The more frequently hair is handled, combed and brushed and played with, the easier it is to manage, to keep shining and exquisitely groomed."

Set Wet

Hair should be set while it is still wet, after the shampoo. When your hair is dry, remove the pins and comb out all the curls at once. Brush the entire head. And then if you are the curl type, twine separate curl sections upward over a curl brush handle, slip off and pin into place. Or if you are the sleek girl, just brush the waves into place.

And if you follow all these directions for hair care, then you stand an excellent chance of looking just as glamorously smart as the model in the accompanying photograph.

—Gero

"CURVACIOUS *Convertible*" can be adapted to the mood and occasion.

Elizabeth Arden, the world's greatest color authority, has just created this new color

MÉDITERRANÉE

...exciting as a clash of cymbals...soft...soft as the South wind

and keyed to it is a completely harmonized make-up

Elizabeth Arden

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And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

SHOES:

Fit for the Feet

THE NATIONAL Shoe Institute estimates that an average housewife walks 7½ miles a day, a stenographer 6 miles, a salesgirl 8 miles, and a waitress 12½ miles. We are constantly walking on different surfaces, too. Soft rugs, linoleum, hardwood floors, sidewalk and cement, sandy beach and grassy lawn are some of the surfaces we tread on during a day.

No wonder, then, that feet not properly shod — feet in shoes that hurt, that are run over, that do not give adequate support, and that have too high or too low heels—are often so troublesome as to cause pain. And, according to Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Chairman of the National Foot Health Council of the United States, the effects are more far-reaching than immediate discomfort. Shoes incorrectly fitted may result in painful swelling of feet and ankles, enlarged toes and ankle joints, irritability and nervousness.

Approximately 31,000,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured in Canada in 1948. Nowhere else in the world can women get shoes that are better designed, more comfortable, or better value. But still it is rare to find a Canadian who does not have foot discomfort to a small or great degree. Given good, well-made shoes, how can we be sure that the ones we buy will fit? This is a dual responsibility — yours and the salesperson. But don't rely too heavily on the clerk. He or she is only human, and some knowledge of the things you should look for when your shoes are fitted on, will pay big dividends in comfort, wear and looks.

Study the feet before buying shoes. At the end of the day, look for spots caused by rubbing, pressure, and toe crowding. Have shoes fitted after using feet for several hours. Rested and relaxed feet can be fitted for shoes which later prove to be uncomfortable for general wear. Have feet fitted in hot weather for shoes to be worn in summer.

Foot Rules

Here are some of the things to look for when shoes are being fitted:

The heel seat of the shoe should be shaped so as to accommodate the broad base of the heel.

The contour of the heel should be shaped to insure a snug fit around top of shoe at heel.

The shoe should fit snugly and smoothly under the arch.

Shoe patterns should be selected for low and high insteps to permit comfortable fit.

The ball joint should rest in the widest area of the fore part of the shoe.

The vamp seam should not be over the ball joint.

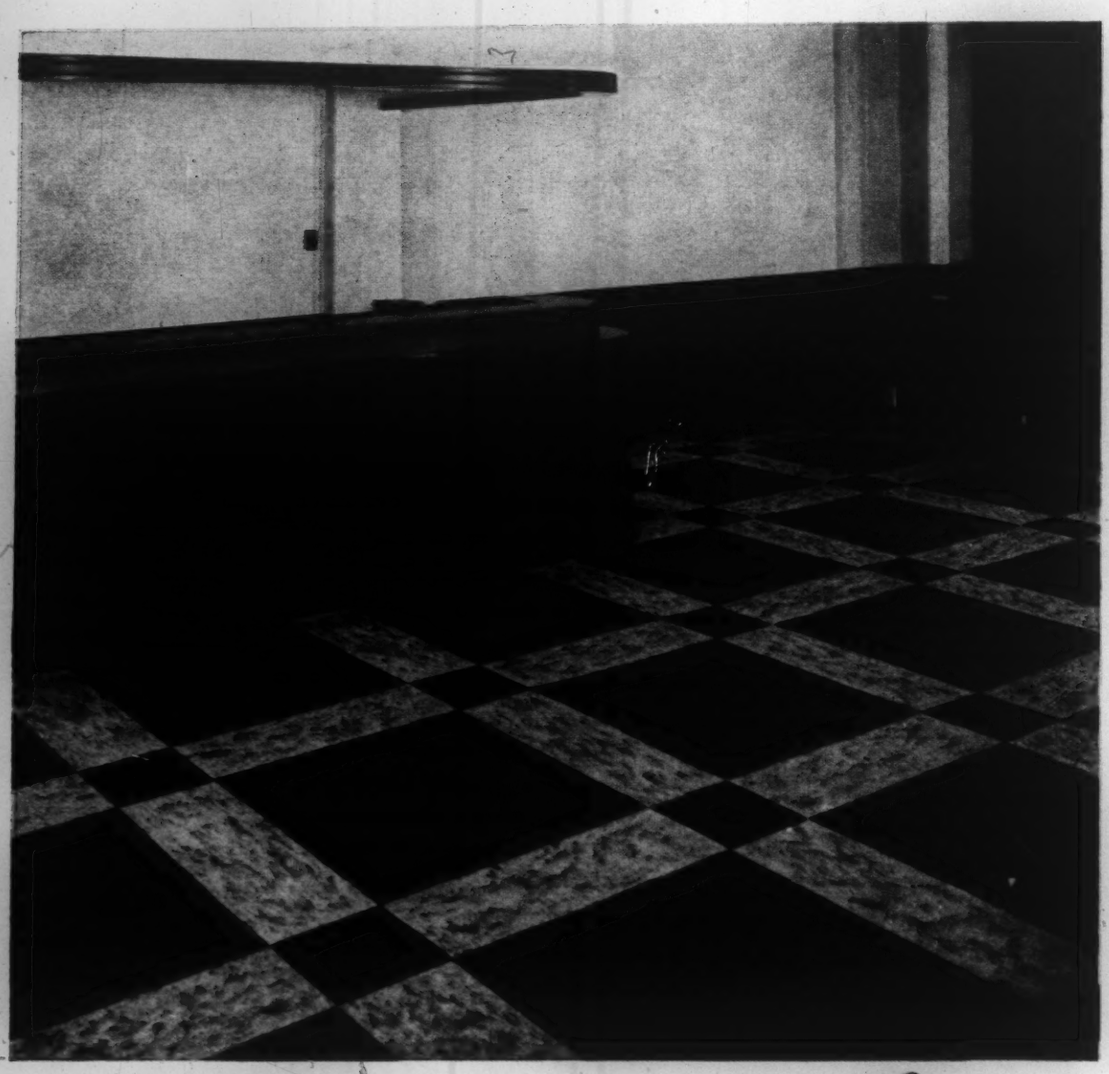
There should be sufficient width allowed across the ball of the foot to allow for spread of feet in motion.

The shape of the last should conform to the shape of the toes. The great toe should lie out straight.

Sufficient space in the toe of the shoe should be allowed for the elongation of the foot in motion, and permit the toes to function freely.

"Roomy in the toes and snug in the heel" is a good shoe rule to remember.

LATTICE *cuff with forward lean decorates this streamlined calf pump.*



Why did the Bell...

choose Marboleum for this floor?

To please customers? Undoubtedly! Its colours are attractive. Its high cork content makes it tough, resilient, silent and safe to walk on.

For prestige? Yes. Marboleum harmonizes with the most streamlined modern architectural effects, finishes and furniture.

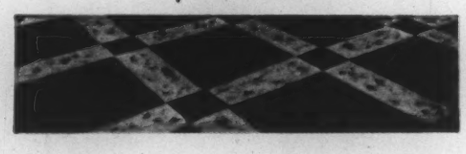
For economy? Definitely! Marboleum is inexpensive to keep fresh and clean. All it asks is an occasional waxing and even on the dirtiest days, a quick flick with a damp mop. And it *lasts*—as proved by floors in such traffic-laden public places as the Canadian National Exhibition where, after millions of gritty soles had punished it for years, it is scarcely marred.

Marboleum's outstanding advantages for public places—beauty, resilience, quiet, ease of cleaning, long life—make it ideal also for *any* floor in the home where the wear is heavy.

Marboleum patterns illustrated above are M 60 for ground, with interlines of M 49, with plain Dark Green for spot tiles.

Marboleum

beautiful resilient floors



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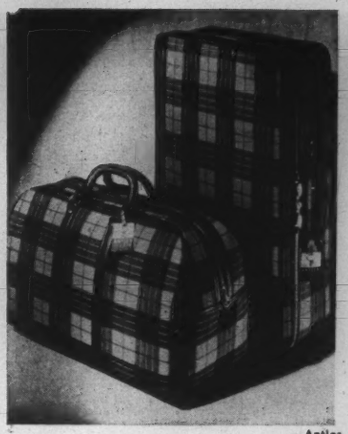
INNOVATIONS:

Now You Can Have It

A SHELF lining and edging of water and grease-proof plastic that you can wash off with a flick of a damp cloth. It's patterned to look like starched checked gingham edged with blanket-stitch embroidery. A pre-creased line eliminates guesswork when the decorative edge is turned down over the shelf.

■ Airplane luggage from England in the Royal Stewart tartan. Waterproof, it is lined with bottle green rayon, and fastens with an all-around slide fastener that can be locked. Queen Elizabeth's tartan is the Royal Stewart, and Her Majesty purchased some of this luggage for personal use.



—Antler

TARTAN *luggage for travellers.*

■ An all-purpose mesh turban for milady, to wear after shampooing or as a dust protector while doing housework—and still look charming. Made of fine cotton mesh, it is bound with self color binding and loops in front to a "pearl" button. Comes in shades of peach, blue, gold or white.

■ Dolls' wigs made of nylon hair. For generations, wig and doll manufacturers have been looking for a make-believe hair that make-believe mothers could shampoo, comb and set as often as big sister did her own. Nylon, they have found, answers these requirements. It will not become brittle; is not harmed by water and soap; looks like real hair and does not mat after wetting nor fall out when combed. Nylon hair is now made in three colors: light blond, golden blond and brunette.

■ Fluorescent ribbon-by-the-yard, to make Christmas wrapped parcels twinkle and glow on the Christmas tree. The colors are as vivid as the names used — atomic yellow, filter green, electronic pink, video green, radio red, antenna blue, X-ray red. The last shade, exotic white, should have a future at candlelighted bridal showers.

■ A clock right up the side of your nylon hose. Dark seams came into fashion popularity last Spring and now some hosiery firms are bringing back the clock adornment in a 51 gauge, 15 denier nylon. Clocks should add interest to the three-quarter length dress styles.

Brain-Teaser:

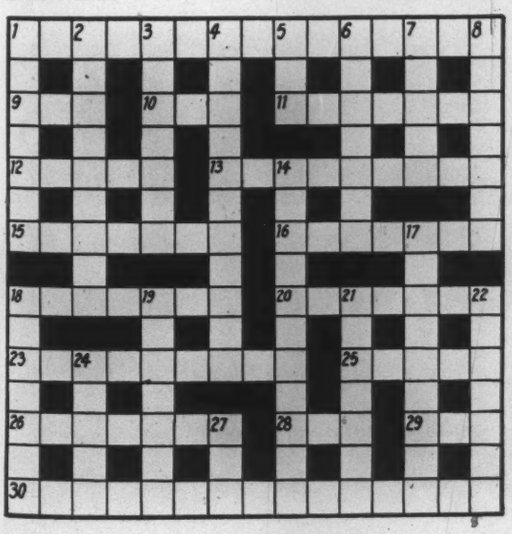
Some Chaff with Grain

ACROSS

1. 14 down, 9, 27 down, 30. Man power shortage after a bumper crop. (St. Matthew). 3,7,5,2,9,3,3,9,3,3)
9. See 1 across.
10. But it's no joke with a mouthful of it! (3)
11. Sound of the wolf? (7)
12. A Jane and I nest together. (5)
13. Condition of Giacomo Casabianca's feet? (9)
15. No discount on rams returned! (7)
16. This creature is part hen. (7)
18. Universal remedy. (7)
20. One does to 11 (7)
23. Ruth is old, of course. (9)
25. Mrs. Schumann. (5).
26. Helps one to breathe starting a song. (3-4)
28. Naturally dressing makes Olive's head spin. (3)
29. It went to sea in a beautiful pea-green boat. (3)
30. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. You bet, salt in this form is good in hot weather. (7)
2. Can you do it better in an open house? (9)
3. Gnu meat. (anagram) (7)
4. Tramp to get old. (11)
5. It should carry bones for a surgeon. (3)
6. Mr. Shady from "Tristram Shandy' assumes another character. 7)
7. Does perfect speech give one this kind of satisfaction? (5)
8. Producer, idle in the rye. (7)
14. See 1 across.
17. Wheat shortage? Oh! alfalfa is better than none. (4,1,4)
18. Tip up and tumble down. (7)
19. The hut is considerably enlarged by the addition of a godless 18 across. (7)
21. He puts his spoke into the meeting, as it were. (7)
22. Busy bird at the Thanksgiving dinner? (7)
24. Revolving brush. (5)
27. See 1 across.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Housemaid's knee
10. Facsimile
11. Synge
12. Elect
13. Emotional
14. Stacks
16. Drivers
19. Heaters
21. Handle
23. Tenements
25. Owner
26. Hindu
27. Egotistic
28. Day of Reckoning

DOWN

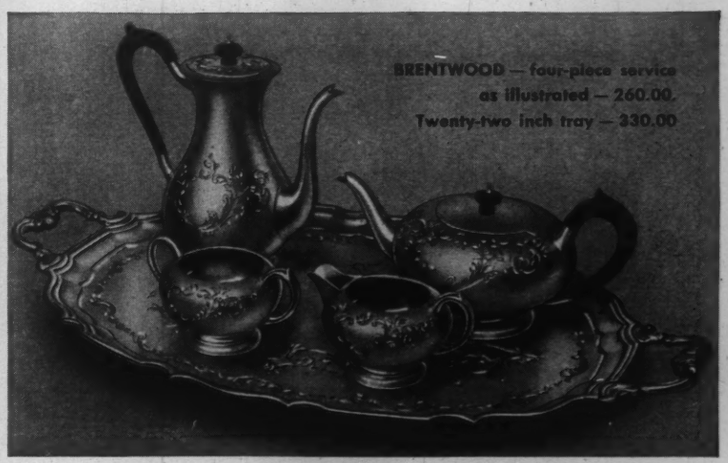
2. Orchestra
3. Swift
4. Maidens
5. Ice cold
6. Suspicion
7. Ninon
8. Eye-glass
9. Often
15. Cream puff
17. Ellington
18. Thatched
20. Sincere
21. Hassock
22. Crack
24. Nancy
25. Onion

(75)

"It's from Birks"

The Gift that will be forever cherished . . .

Birks Sterling



BRENTWOOD — four-piece service as illustrated — 260.00. Twenty-two inch tray — 330.00

GEORGIAN — four-piece service as illustrated — 250.00. Twenty-one and one-half inch tray — 315.00.

For the Bride . . . for Anniversaries . . . for important gift occasions . . . the first choice of connoisseurs is a Tea and Coffee Service in Birks Sterling.

Fashioned by master silversmiths in Birks own craftshops, these services are of authentic design . . . fine craftsmanship . . . substantial weight.

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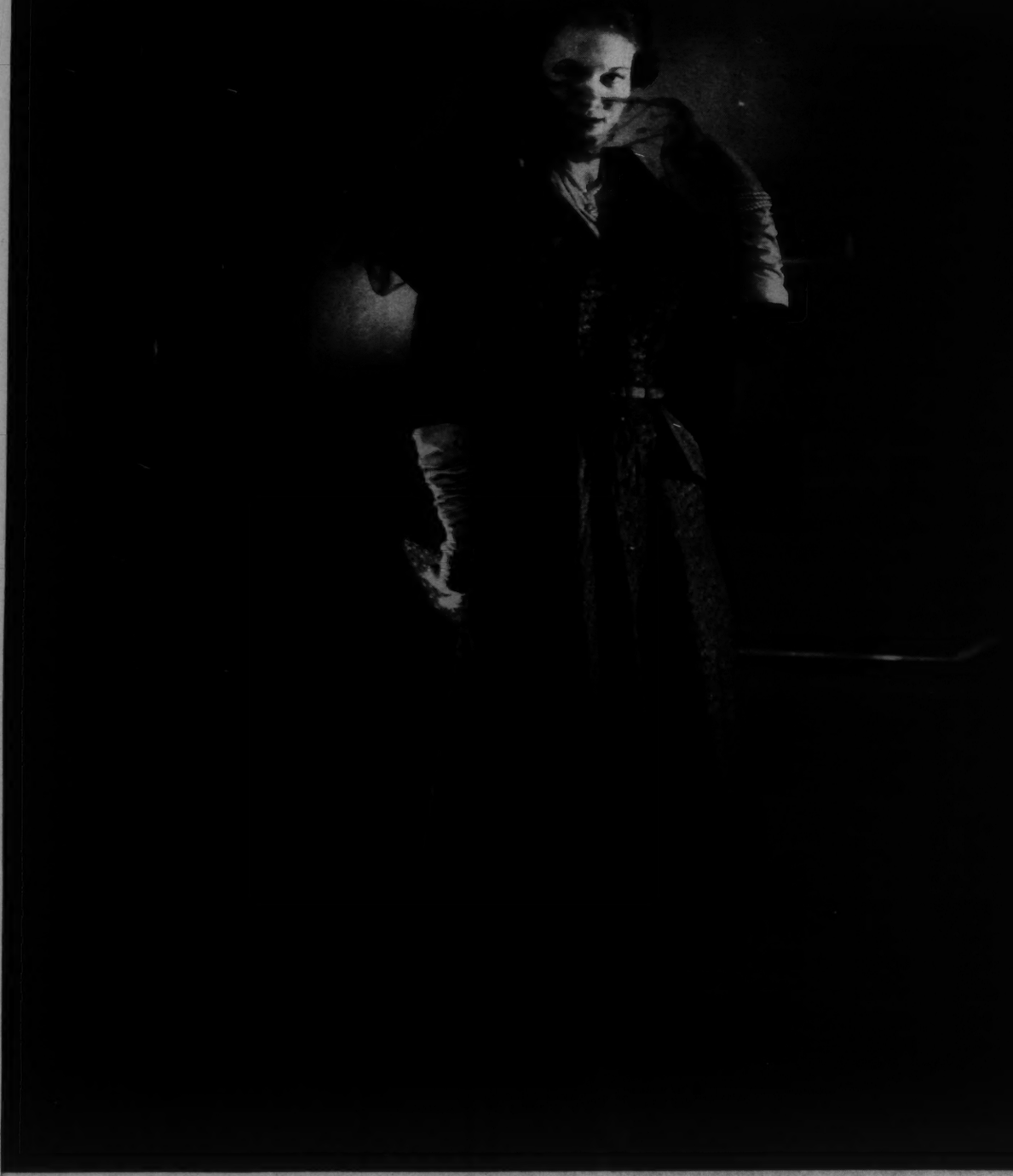
BIRKS SILVERSMITHS

YONGE AT TEMPERANCE

EATON'S



New Elegance **APPEARS AT DUSK...**

after-five dresses this season are simple of silhouette, luxurious of fabric and rich enough in colour to have stepped from a 19th century portrait. The London import shown, representative of many dresses waiting to make their late-afternoon appearance, is now being shown at EATON'S

the lighter side

Slicking Up The Country

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN THE CITY a house stands or falls largely in relation to the schemes of the master planners. When it gets in the way of a street widening, or a subway route, or some whim in the mind of a master commissioner, it falls; and when a city house falls its fall is absolute. It is carted away to the dump or the wreckers and not a stone or memory is left to mark the spot where it once stood. There is no room in the city for any change except improvization for space.

Strange things, however, have been happening in the country. Private enterprise, elbowed out of the city, has taken to the fields and everywhere the face of the familiar and the traditional has been altered out of recognition. The suburbs have thrust themselves farther and farther into the country, and every suburb is the same suburb and every house identical, each with its small iron grill-work porch, its maple front door with three rectangular glass lights, its wooden Scottie on the lawn, its inevitable View Window.

The deep country took a little longer. All through the war years it kept its familiar face; and it gave us a sense of extravagant relief to escape from the city and drive the sixty miles to the lake through the grave old-fashioned farmland where nothing had changed and no one apparently had drawn a startled breath since Confederation.

WITH THE postwar boom, everything changed. On the country outskirts the change came almost overnight. What had been fields became developments and soon the developments had altered, with a rush, into community settlements. On Friday night we would pass an excavation, and by Monday morning the foundation would be laid. A week later the skeleton of the new building would be in place always with an immense gap for the view window. "Will it be a garage or will it be a house?" we would ask each other. Actually there was no way of knowing until, a few weeks later the pumps were in place (which made it a garage) or the iron grill-work had been bolted to the side entrance, which made it a house. The only constant amid the meagre architectural variables was the view window.

It was always a relief to emerge into the real country at last, where the farm houses still lay where they belonged in the midst of their own green acreage and where people lived in easy isolation, free from the mass pressure, that afflicted everyone else.

WE WERE wrong of course. The suburban influence is wonderfully penetrating, especially in boomtimes. By the following summer beach umbrellas had begun to bloom on old-fashioned lawns, which were already set out with Laurentian chairs and wooden Scottie dogs. There were new particolored roofs on some of the old farm houses and one caught an occasional glimpse of a front door freshly painted in violent Reckitt's blue. A great deal of the gingerbread trim had already vanished, as a sacrifice of character to taste; and in the villages along the way ancient rough-cast cottages by the score had been overlaid with new brick-facing, so that they were now indistinguishable from lower-price city garages.

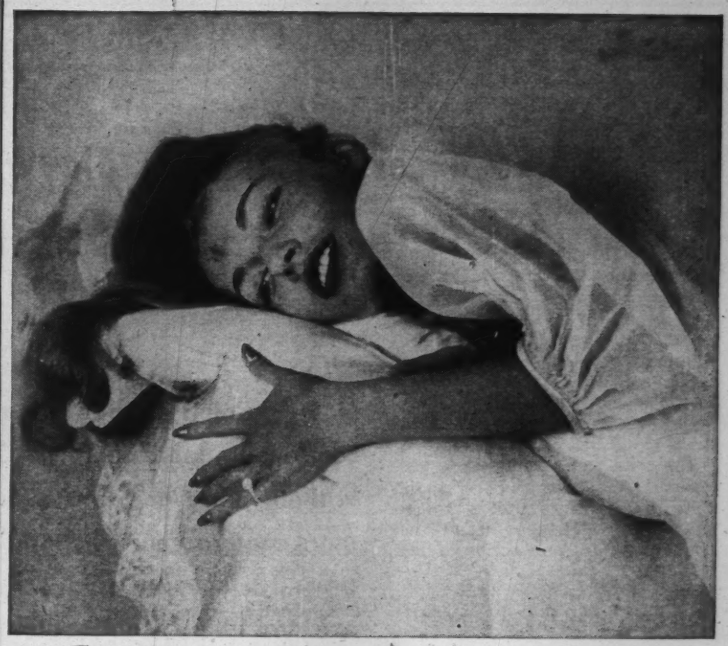
"Oh well, nobody's done anything to our Favorite House," we said at the end of the journey.

We had every confidence in our favorite house. It was fixed forever in the middle Nineteenth Century and aloof from change in the middle Twentieth. War-time prosperity could come and go and never get within lapping distance of its decayed front porch.

We were wrong there too, of course. Last spring when we went past our favorite house we found it had been completely reroofed in particolored asbestos tile. The ginger-bread trim had gone and in place of the sway-backed front porch there was now a brand-new structure, geometrical and stark and as incongruous in that setting as something designed by Le Corbusier.

WE DROVE on. "You'll see," I said, "by next year they'll have blasted out the lower front and put in a view window."

We are now waiting for the changes of next spring—a flat-top to replace the turret, the front-door painted Stop Red. Almost certainly there will be a wooden Scottie in the front lawn, and a red-and-green beach umbrella carefully located to bleach out the ancient lavender of the smoke-tree. Nothing is safe any longer, even in the country.



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now presents a complete "Pasteurized" Cream regime . . .

It's here—"Pasteurized" Night Cream, the remarkable new beauty achievement of Helena Rubinstein! You sleep—and its amazing triple action smooths dry, lined skin to serene, milky beauty!

Extra-rich "Pasteurized" Night Cream contains A SPECIAL AGENT that allows more effective penetration of luxurious emollients that smooth, animate, clarify. Its greater EMULSIFYING action of vegetable oils keeps the cream at highest beautifying level always. And a NEW PURIFYING INGREDIENT is as wholesome to your skin as fresh air itself.

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"Pasteurized" Night Cream
1.75, 3.00

"Pasteurized" Face Cream
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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Canada's Iron Ore Is Key To Dollars, New Growth

Iron Will Play An Important Role in Canada's Future, But First Many Problems Must Be Met

by Harriet Parsons

TALK ABOUT gold or nickel or uranium and a gleam will come into the average Canadian's eye. But mention iron ore, and you are apt to be met with a blank look which says plainly: "That dull stuff!"

Few Canadians yet seem to realize that the possession of vast iron ore resources is going to have a profound effect on the whole Canadian economy—touching the lives, employment and business conditions of millions of people all over the country.

With great expansion planned for Ontario iron mines and the tremendous deposits along the Labrador-Quebec boundary just waiting to be developed, Canada is due to become one of the world's major producers and exporters of the heavy metal on which our industrial civilization is based.

This would mean new employment, new communities, new railways, ports and ore boats. It would also mean new investment opportunities for Canadians and a fresh influx of American investment capital.

In a few years' time, Canada's iron ore would be an important means of earning U.S. dollars and improving our balance of trade. Eventually, it will provide the firm foundation on which Canada can expand her whole industrial economy.

Seaway

And if the Labrador iron ore should be the deciding factor in getting the St. Lawrence Seaway completed at long last, it is hard to estimate what the new economic developments along the length of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes might be—with cities like Toronto, Hamilton and the Sault becoming ocean ports.

There are some tough obstacles to overcome before all this will happen, but Canada's iron ore story over the past ten years is already one of doing the seemingly impossible and succeeding.

When Sir James Dunn of Algoma Steel opened the new Helen Mine in the Michipicoten area in 1939, after fifteen years in which no iron ore at all had been mined in Canada, there were many doubting Thomases who said it was a crazy venture—that you just couldn't hope to compete against the great open pit mines of Minnesota's Mesabi Range. But ten years later, the Helen is turning out a steady 500,000 tons or more of high-grade sinter annually, with plans for raising output to 1,000,000 tons this year.

Steep Rock

When Julian Cross, Port Arthur mining official, became convinced that a large ore body lay under Steep Rock Lake, west of Superior, which could be developed into a valuable mining property, he was met by jeers and disbelief. Drain a lake? Divert a river? To get at iron ore no one had ever seen? Fantastic! But eventually it was done, and in 1945 the first shipments of high-grade hematite were going to the big steel mills in the Great Lakes area. Now, General D. M. Hogarth, president of Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd., has announced that Steep Rock will not only be producing at the 1,200,000 ton rate in 1949 but will carry out an expansion program to bring annual production to 4,000,000 tons by 1954.

Up to 1949, these two mines were the iron ore industry of Canada, but with the entry of Newfoundland into the Dominion, the Wabana Mine, which shipped over 1,700,000 tons of ore last year, was added to the list.

Within the past few years, there has been a sudden burst of interest in Canada's iron ore which has given a tremendous impetus to discovery and expansion plans. This new interest stems from two urgent and critical situations:

1. The U.S. need of iron ore resources to replace or spin out the dwindling Mesabi reserves.

2. Canada's need of U.S. dollars —which expanding iron ore shipments could do much to save or earn.

Now that the Mesabi is past its peak and U.S. steel men are combing the earth, in jungle and tundra, for alternative sources of ore which can be used to extend the Mesabi's life span, the Canadian ores close to home take on an added significance.

The defense angle is important, too, and here the Canadian ores have a decided advantage. Ores from countries like Liberia, Venezuela and Brazil may be very useful in peacetime, but the long voyage over open seas would make them a most uncertain source in case of war.

And if the extensive research now being conducted in the United States to find satisfactory methods of processing the Lake Superior taconites (plentiful but low-grade iron-bearing rock formations) should prove successful, it would probably enable many of the Canadian ores, hitherto considered non-commercial, to enter the market.

Search For Ore

So the search for Canadian ores which could profitably be brought into production within the next few years has fanned out in all directions.

We have heard most about the Labrador-Quebec iron ore deposits in the heart of the Ungava Peninsula, where reserves of some 400,000,000 tons of high-grade hematite ore have already have proven and an initial output of 10,000,000 tons a year is planned.

But great interest is also being shown by iron and steel men in developing iron ore resources close to the Great Lakes, where the U.S. steel industry is centred. The Steep Rock and Michipicoten expansion plans are part of this movement. So is the growing pressure for the development of the magnetic ores of the Goulais Range and Moose Mountain. So are the surveys which the Ontario Government has been making of the Eastern Ontario magnetites.

Then, there is the Quebec titanium project, using ilmenite from Allard Lake, which will soon be producing substantial quantities of iron as a by-product—175,000 tons a year at first, but later probably as much as 500,000 tons. British Columbia has iron ore, too, which might serve a regional market.

With production goals of some 20,000,000 tons a year envisaged in the not too distant future, we are standing at the very threshold of Canada's Iron Age.

But to get a realistic picture of what iron ore is going to mean to the Canadian economy, we need to consider what results can be expected in the relatively near future and what may be realized in five, ten or twenty-five years' time. How soon will we attain self-sufficiency? Or become a major exporter? What are present and future possibilities of expanding our own iron and steel industry?

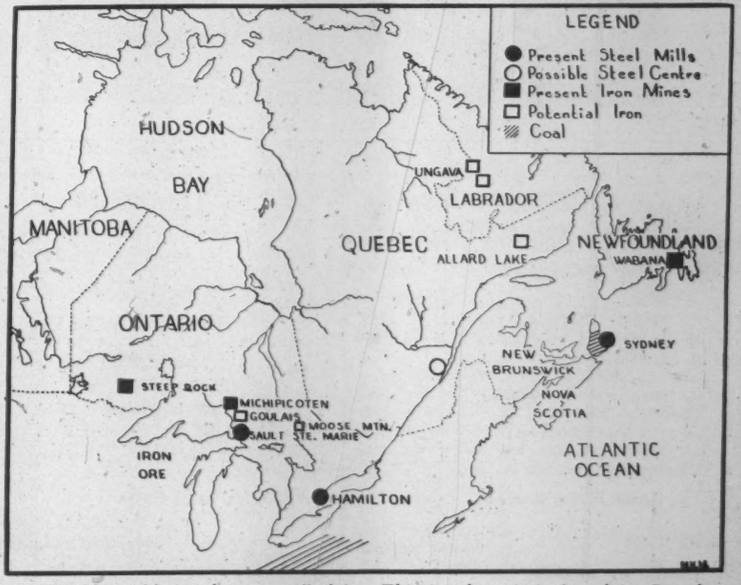
Self-Sufficiency

As far as self-sufficiency in iron ore goes, we are not far from attaining it—that is, on balance. The combined figures for Canada and Newfoundland in 1948 give a good idea of our iron ore position now that we are one country:

	Million tons
Total ore used in Canada	4.1
Total production	2.9
Total exports (to U.S., U.K., and Germany)	1.9
Total imports (chiefly from U.S.)	3.1
Canadian and Newfoundland ore used in Canada	1.0

Thus, last year Canada's steel mills, working close to capacity, used slightly over 4 million tons of iron ore, while Canadian and Newfoundland iron mines produced only 1.2 million tons less. If the Helen and Steep Rock mines reach their respective goals for 1949 and Wabana holds her position, Canada's total consumption and production of iron ore will just about balance this year.

The picture is not quite so good with regard to U.S. dollars, however,



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A MATTER FOR RECIPROCATION

for last year Canada imported over 3 million tons of iron ore from the United States and exported only 956,000 tons in return. The other half of our exports go to the United Kingdom and Germany from Wabana and do not earn American dollars.

So the expansion program of the Ontario mines, which will send more and more ore boats from Port Arthur and Michipicoten Harbor down to Great Lakes ports in the next five years, will do a lot to improve our dollar account. By 1954, Canada should be a net exporter by several million tons, even before the vast Labrador-Quebec deposits can be brought into production.

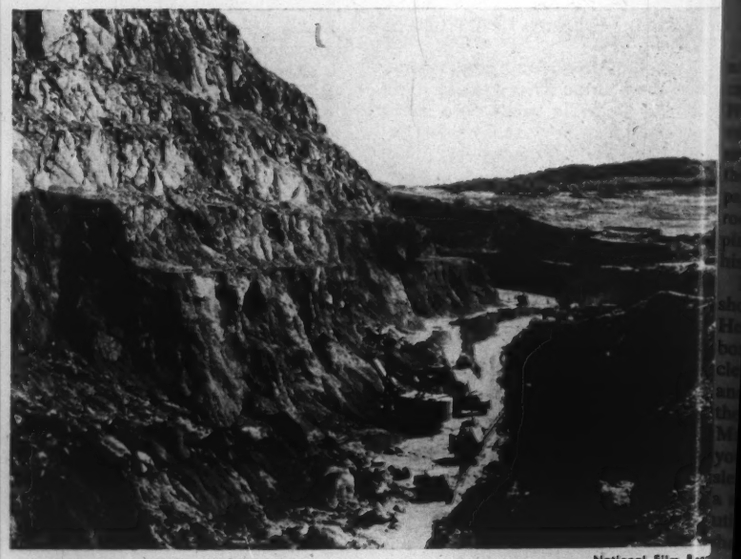
The Ungava Riddle

Of all the Canadian iron ore developments, those now shaping up on the Ungava Peninsula, astride the Quebec-Labrador boundary, are potentially the greatest. They have attracted keen interest in the United States and Great Britain as well as Canada.

Here in the most barren and until now uninhabited part of Canada, accessible only by aeroplane or canoe, lie tremendous ridges of high-grade hematite. To Burnt Creek Camp, centre of the Hollinger-Hanna holdings, some 200 men have been flown in every summer season for the past three years to do the preliminary surveying, drilling and testing necessary to establish the extent and richness of these ore bodies.

Jules Timmins, the dynamic head of the Hollinger interests, has declared himself to be well pleased with the results. To the end of 1948, the drilling had indicated 323 million tons of ore, over half of which was Bessemer grade, testing over 60 per cent iron. The remainder consisted of non-Bessemer grade, testing around 57 or 58 per cent iron (the present average for the Lake Superior ores is 50.9 per cent), and some 38 million tons of much-prized manganiferous ore. This year's further drilling

CONTINUED ON PAGE 78



—National Film Board

STEEP ROCK MINE: *for iron ore, a diverted river and a drained lake.*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 251

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th September, 1949.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of October, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of October, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL,
September 23, 1949.

Steelman By Accident

From Laborer, Freight Clerk To Dollar-a-year Man Work Still Seems To Be Fun

by Gordon McCaffrey

"WHEN BUSINESS CEASES to be fun, it's time to quit." For Thomas Francis Rahilly, president of Toronto Iron Works Ltd., who lives by this rule, the formula for having fun at work has three ingredients: the right job, a passion for hard work, and the ability to get along with people. From railway laborer to steel company executive and dollar-a-year man, he has excelled in getting a job done and making friends.

Rahilly has been telling people for years that he got into the steel business "by accident." The truth of the matter is that he was born to it—but that's not the accident he speaks about. His father, Daniel Rahilly, was section foreman on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad at Michigamme, Mich., (population 600) in the heart of the great Marquette iron ore range. These two influences, railways and iron, left their mark: Steelman Rahilly is still a railwayman at heart, and has never been able to shake the red iron dust from his shoes.

—Shaw

T. F. RAHILLY

Leaving Michigamme High School at 16, young Tom became a laborer on a road gang with the Chicago and North-Western. "I once saw a private car go by," he recalls, "and said to myself: 'There goes the president of the C.P.R.'" Rahilly was still a comparatively young man when he first came with a president of the C.P.R. playing gin-rummy and calling him by his first name.

He did not stay with the pick and shovel long enough to get callouses. He went to St. Ignace near the Soo border to take a job as a freight office clerk with the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and came to Canada with the Algoma Central at Sault Ste. Marie in 1913. It was at this time that young Rahilly went to a railroaders' dance party and met Violet Kennedy, secretary of one of the railway executives. Tom and Violet were married the next year.

During the First World War, he was transferred to Algoma Eastern and served as comptroller and later superintendent. In the postwar slump, Rahilly tried his hand at selling insurance. "I didn't like it," he says. In six months he was back again with Algoma, this time with Algoma Steel, the big sister in the corporation, as accountant for J. D. Jones, general manager.

This was what Rahilly calls the "accident" that brought him into the steel business. At the time, he says, it was just like moving to another department of the same company.

From Jones' office, Rahilly was promoted to traffic manager in 1922; the order department was added in 1928. When the company was in receivership in 1933, he was appointed assistant to the receivers. The company was reorganized; Rahilly became general manager on May 4, 1935 and vice-president in 1938. He left Algoma to become an adviser to the steel controller in 1943. "Demobbed" from Ottawa, he went to Toronto Iron Works and is now president and general manager.

Rahilly inspects the plant periodically, but leaves the responsibility for day-to-day production in the hands of the shop superintendent and engineers. "I don't write more than one business letter a day. I let the staff learn the work by doing it themselves. If they make a mistake, they'll know better next time. I'm here if they want to ask any questions." If his men hear of a better method or machine, he encourages them to make out-of-town trips to find out about it.

Fred Andrews, shop superintendent, who has been with the company for 25 years, says that since Rahilly came in 1945, the most amicable relations have been stimulated between the office and the shop. "If a man has a grievance, he comes to me. If we can't work it out together, he can go with the greatest confidence to Mr. Rahilly.

"Any man can express his honest opinion, right or wrong, Tom Rahilly will agree or tell him why he was wrong. There's no harm done, and no hard feelings."

Iron worker Jim Dolan, president of local 2820, United Steelworkers of America, (CIO), says there has been only one minor strike at Toronto Iron. "That was early in the war before Rahilly's time. It was started by a new gang of riveters and didn't amount to anything."

Never bothered with labor disputes, Rahilly says: "I ask them to come over on my side and see what management's problems are. We talk it over man to man."

When anybody is ill or in personal difficulties, Rahilly is one of the first to hear about it. The solution may be a loan to help pay the doctor's bill or carry the mortgage, a friendly word of advice, or a prolonged leave of absence. "You couldn't work for a better boss, that's for sure," Andrews says. When "the boss," dressed in conservative brown or grey walks straight-backed with slow, leisurely gait through the noisy shop, hard-boiled steelmen with grimy faces answer his broad Irish grin with a wave or smile.

business angle

Everybody's Against Rats

I READ A STORY somewhere the other day about a chap who had worked for various wartime boards that controlled prices and allocated supplies to industry and so on, and who had got thoroughly fed up with trouble and argument. Later on, when a friend ran into him, he seemed much happier, and the friend asked him how come. It turned out that he was now working in a Department of Agriculture rat-exterminator campaign. "It's just wonderful," he said. "Everybody's against rats."

Horrible as the late war was, it had at least one good feature, which was that it provided a common purpose to which virtually everyone subscribed. Worker and manager, Conservative and CCF, policeman and pickpocket, admitted the overriding need of defeating the enemy. Though death might come, life itself was simple, uncontroversial.

In peacetime, how different! Naturally everyone wants to be better off than he is; everyone wants his country to be more prosperous and economically secure, but proposals for achieving this tend to be judged solely by their indicated consequences for the individual and the economic group to which he belongs.

Here we are, for the first time in man's history equipped by science with the means of providing an abundance for all, yet devoting more and more of our energies to war and preparations for war. If Orson Welles's Martians can see us, how crazy we must appear.

Deflation, Inflation

WHAT'S AHEAD for us—deflation or inflation? If Canada, the great exporter, loses a lot of export business as a result of all the recent currency devaluations (which in effect raise the tariffs of all the countries concerned against our goods), we might soon have an over-supply of goods, domestic and imported, in our home markets, intensified competition for sales that would bring prices down, and unemployment. That's deflation.

On the other hand, the trend in western Europe seems to be strongly inflationary, if we judge by price indications. The British, for example, will now have to pay substantially more to obtain the Canadian and U.S. goods they must have (thirty-one per cent more for Canadian, forty-four per cent more for U.S.), and this will surely be reflected in their prices. Workers in Britain and other soft-currency countries will demand—are already demanding—wage increases to offset rising prices, and wage concessions will push costs and prices higher still. That's inflation.

Russia's possession of the A-bomb seems likely to cause an increase in our production of armaments, and it may be that the diversion of productive capacity to this purpose will be big enough to prevent the over-supply of consumer goods suggested above. If that happened, it would increase the inflationary pressure on prices, since the wage payments involved would not be balanced by the production of consumer goods. That's inflation too. But deflation or inflation, whatever we call the trend of costs and prices, it still doesn't look good.

Devaluation Complete?

TALKING ABOUT devaluation, and who isn't, there arises the interesting question of how complete is the devaluing job that has been done. Mr. Churchill says Britain's went too far. Using devaluation to attack the British Government last week, he said the pound should have been allowed to find its true exchange level, and that in that case the real strength of sterling would soon have achieved a better figure than the $2.80 (U.S.) rate. He added that any government wanting to command confidence abroad couldn't rule out the idea of the pound's liberation.

Is the Churchill claim well-grounded? Would the pound, and the Canadian dollar too, and other devalued currencies be likely to go up in terms of U.S. funds if controls were abolished? One or two well-placed commentators are saying that the new exchange values are probably pretty close to what they would be without any control.

Against this, I note that a New York advisory service, the International Statistical Bureau, goes out on a limb by predicting that "There will be another international monetary crisis within the next year, quite possibly by next spring. It will be more severe than the recent one, and disillusionment will be greater, because the traditional remedy—a sharp devaluation—will already have been tried."

The big question, now, is the trend of British costs and prices. Will they rise so much as to destroy the trading advantages gained by devaluation? Or will the British people take it on the chin in the form of more austerity? The answer means much to Canada and the whole trading world.

by P. M. Richards

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Canadian business

The Economy

THE BIG NEW FACTOR in Canadian business this week — taking the spotlight, at least momentarily, from the far-reaching effects on trade and industry of the recent 25-nation currency devaluations—was the coast-to-coast strike in the United States steel plants which began at 12.01 a.m., Oct. 1. Normally between one-quarter and one-third of the steel consumed in Canada comes from the U.S., either as steel shapes and sheet metal or as finished parts entering into Canadian manufactures or completed products.

Production of a wide range of Canadian durable goods, including automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, would probably have to be curtailed, in some instances halted, if the U.S. strike continued more than, say, two weeks. Building construction, in particular, would be hit sharply, since almost all structural steel is imported from the U.S. Employment in many Canadian manufacturing, distributing and retailing concerns would be cut by a prolonged U.S. steel strike.

Ottawa this week was completing plans for control and allocation to Canadian industrial consumers of the available U.S. steel.

No strike by Canadian steelworkers was in early prospect, as the main contracts now in force do not expire until next spring. However, the Canadian labor unions too were preparing to drive hard for company-financed pension plans, in line with the settlement at Detroit between Ford and the auto union providing for $100 monthly, all put up by the company. "Pensions are the number one issue on our program," declared George Burt, top man of the United Automobile Workers of Canada.

Fewer Jobs

Prior to the disruptive impacts of the currency devaluations and the U.S. steel strike, Canada had been enjoying practically full employment. However, announced the Dominion Bureau of Statistics last week, the steady post-war climb in industrial jobholders was reversed at Aug. 1 with a decrease of .9 per cent in the employment index. Though there have been monthly fluctuations up and down, this was the first time the index had shown a decline over a full year since 1946.

Canadian manufacturers and distributors this week were still working hard to determine the consequences of the currency devaluations. The broad picture was still one of reduced export markets and increased competition in home markets. But the picture was changing from day to day as European production costs began to move upward as a result of inflationary pressures and as production abroad and at home was affected by more government purchasing for rearmament.

With Canada's favorable balance of trade sharply down (to $12.8 millions in July as compared with $28.4 millions a year earlier) and the new unsettlements of devaluation and strikes (U.S. coal as well as steel), the longer-term Canadian business outlook was none too clear. But Canadian businessmen found some comfort in the generally high level of prosperity obtaining across Canada, and in the recent upturn of business activity in the United States. This country and this continent, they felt, were in good shape to meet whatever might be ahead.

TRADE:

Trend With U.K.

THE JOB FACING the Anglo-Canadian trade committee, when it met in Ottawa last week, was to review Anglo-Canadian trade for the year June 1949-June 1950, the second year of the ERP period. The negotiation possibilities of contracts will come later.

Britain's trade deficit with Canada in the first half of 1949 was $163 millions (somewhat lower than the rate for 1948 when the deficit for the calendar year was $387 million). The prospect is that the second half of 1949 (half over already) will not be much better. August was a bad month, with U.K. exports to Canada a third below August 1948. September is expected to be nearly as bad when results are known. And the immediate effect of devaluation, before the volume of exports can be stepped up, will be to reduce earnings.

BEN FAIRLESS *of U.S. Steel puts thumbs down on pension proposal.*

Similarly the dollar cuts announced by Sir Stafford Cripps in July cannot have much effect till the end of the year, because most British purchases were on long-term contract.

This means that the main effort necessary to produce a balance for the ERP year June 1949-1950 will have to be made in the first half of 1950.

Estimates of British exports to Canada for the full twelve months go as high as $330 millions, allowing for a decrease in the second half of this year and a substantial increase in the first half of 1950. The figure set by Sir Stafford Cripps for purchases

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from Canada for the ERP year is in the neighborhood of $600 millions. This is considerably less than the full 25 per cent (it compares with $687 millions for the calendar year 1948), but almost three-quarters of it will go on the wheat and base metals which the U.K. must have.

Exports to Far East

THE OUTLOOK for Canadian exports to countries in the Far East is far from bright, Walter J. Weldon, director of exports of the Coleman Lamp Co., told a meeting of the Canadian Exporters' Association in Toronto last week. He has just returned from a trade trip around the world. Australia and New Zealand are very short of Canadian and U.S. dollars and are compelled to do most of their buying from soft-currency suppliers. They are also engaging in many barter deals, he said. Singapore, though possessing more dollars, is flooded with goods from the sterling area. In Indonesia living standards are too low to afford any trade opportunities. China is now producing a considerable proportion of her requirements of manufactured goods, and Siam obtains goods at low prices from Chinese smugglers.

■ CANADIAN BUSINESS will undoubtedly be confronted with formidable problems of readjustment to an entirely new set of market conditions following the devaluation of sterling. The Bank of Montreal comments that with other countries following the lead of the sterling countries, "the stage is now set for a gigantic bargain sale of goods and services to the dollar area." It is expected that competition will be intensified, not only at home, but also abroad.

■ CANADIAN WHEAT found a new customer this fall. Severe winter weather followed by a spring drought caused Turkey—a traditional wheat exporter—to buy wheat to augment what is expected to be one of her poorest crops yet. So far this year, the Turks have bought a total of 4,256,000 bushels from Canada.

DOLLAR SUPPLY:

Sterling Area Deficit

IN ADDITION to meeting her own deficit, the United Kingdom's dollar resources have to cover the deficit of the rest of the sterling countries, for which she acts as banker. In the first half of 1949 the deficit for RSA with Canada amounted to about $70 millions (an annual rate of $140 millions). But the trend is improving and there is some hope that this deficit may be almost, if not entirely, balanced by the middle of 1950.

To cover its own gap between exports and imports as well as any gap there may be in the trade of the rest of the sterling area the United Kingdom government has available, for the year, $120 millions in Canadian credits, $175 millions recently promised from ERP funds for Canadian wheat, and something like $180 millions from ERP for other purchases.

These ERP grants, with the Canadian credit, are more than enough to cover the sterling trade deficit with

CONTINUED ON PAGE 80

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The Washington Commitments Are More Significant Now

The Washington Conference Has Set The Pattern For Future World Trade

by Michael Barkway

MUCH OF THE current discussion of the post-devaluation situation has got off-base because people are forgetting how and why it arose. Only a week before Sir Stafford Cripps broke the news, the headlines were splashing the ABC talks at Washington which now are almost forgotten. But to get the new trade problems in perspective you have got to remember the background.

Cripps and Bevin arrived in Washington early in September for talks with the United States and Canada which were to put us all back on the road towards a cure of the sterling-dollar problem. Cripps started the meetings by telling the Americans and Canadians that Britain had decided to devalue the pound. But he did not say how much. The American and Canadian delegations were both relieved that Britain had taken this step on her own.

In this mood of relief and goodwill, Canada and the United States gave a list of what they would undertake. That list caused some disappointment at the time. In the light of subsequent events it is well worth re-reading.

Tariffs?

It answers, amongst other things, the question whether Canada will increase tariffs to help the Canadian manufacturer against cheaper British imports. Not only is Canada expressly bound to do nothing of the sort, but also is the government positively committed to do everything feasible to "facilitate an expansion of dollar earnings by the debtor countries".

The Washington meetings concluded on a Monday. On the following Friday Ottawa received word from London that the pound would go down, not to $3.20 which had been more or less expected, but to $2.80. The following day, Saturday, it learned that this had set off an almost world-wide movement "against the dollar". Between then and Monday night Ottawa had to decide what to do.

It is still believed in Ottawa that if the pound had not gone below $3.20 the Canadian dollar might have been left at par. But the government was faced with a very different situation. Although it has given no account of its reasoning, well-informed circles agree about what were the determining factors.

Why Devalue

First here are the main arguments for devaluing at all:—

1. Canadian goods, with the dollar at par, would have cost nearly 44 per cent more in nearly every country with which Canada does substantial trade, with the exception of the United States, some Latin American countries and Pakistan. These countries would all have found Canadian goods 44 per cent less attractive, and they would have had a 30 per cent advantage in competing with Canadian goods in third markets. The cut in the Canadian dollar partly offset these disadvantages, and at least made Canadian exports 10 per cent more attractive price-wise than U.S. goods.

2. The 30 per cent devaluation of sterling gave a great advantage to sterling exports in the Canadian market. The drop in the Canadian dollar at least mitigated the results for Canadian manufacturers.

3. Canada's current account balance on foreign trade for 1949 is very much worse than it was in 1948, though not as bad as it was in 1947. Devaluation gives at least some support to the reserves.

All these arguments might have pointed to a drop of more than 10 per cent. 15 per cent would have kept the Canadian dollar in its traditional position midway between the pound and the U.S. dollar. The main reasons against going any lower were these two:

1. To devalue at all meant reducing the efficacy of the sterling devaluation by offsetting the price advantage which the sterling countries were trying to gain. The government did not want to do that, but it thought that the 30 per cent minus 10 per cent left a perfectly fair margin.

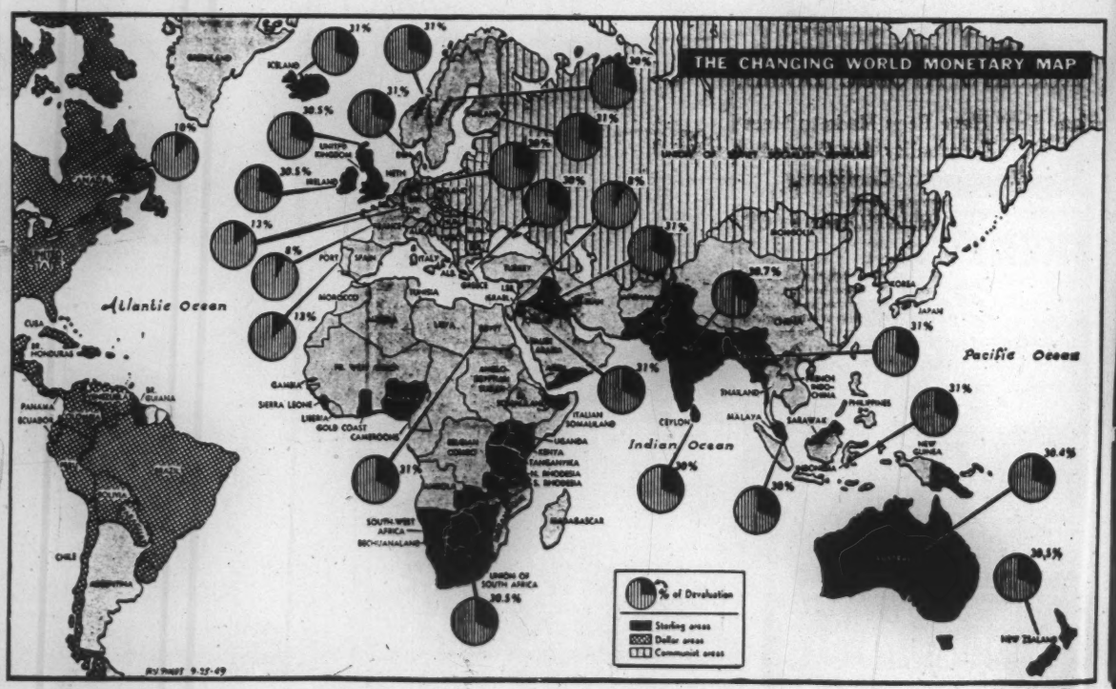
2. A 15 per cent cut would have meant an even heavier burden on consumers by an even greater increase in the price of US goods.

British devaluation certainly means more austerity for the British people, but it is also, in a sense, a measure to "export austerity". It was designed deliberately (and with the approval of the United States and Canada) to make things harder for the North American exporter and to give more competition to the North American manufacturer in his home market. If it doesn't do both these things it has failed.

Export Austerity

The Canadian government could not dodge the effect of this "exported austerity"; it would only try to spread it round as fairly as possible. Official quarters contend that the 10 per cent devaluation has done this as well as it could be done.

Until the dust settles no one can tell what changes in price levels will take place. This meant that the continuing Anglo-Canadian trade com-

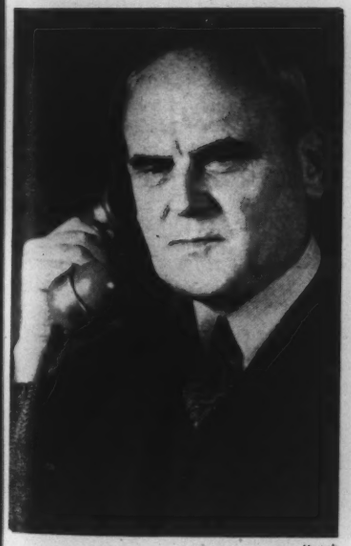


—New York Times

BEVIN: *exported austerity . . .*

mittee which met in Ottawa towards the end of September (as reported elsewhere) had to do a lot of guesswork, and it could not rely on the Washington decisions of the ABC powers producing much result before the end of the period it was considering in June 1950.

But in the longer run the ABC talks come back into the picture as the governing factor for future trade. The US promises about customs procedure and tariff policy are the most obvious directions to look. In the battle with the high-tariff sections of Congress to which the US administration has now committed itself, the first real showdown may come over customs procedures. The subject would have come before Congress anyway when the Charter of the International Trade Organization is presented for ratification. But the latest indications are that the Administration means to present legislation about customs procedure separately to the



—Malak

C. D. HOWE: . . . *evenly spread*

next session of the Congress, early in 1950.

At a distance only slightly more remote, Ottawa hopes real help will come out of the ABC conference for another problem, the sterling balances (war debts, in effect) held by some of the sterling countries in Britain. The problem may become urgent quite soon. While it is still an open question whether the Labor Government will be able to hold the line against inflationary pressures in the United Kingdom, it probably has a better chance of doing so than some of the other sterling countries. If the others, and particularly countries like India and Egypt which hold large sterling balances, let their prices shoot up as a result of their devaluation, we may again find them offering higher prices for British goods than North America will pay. This is one of the things sterling devaluation was meant to cure. If it shows signs of happening, help from the USA along the lines of the study of sterling balances started at the Washington talks might be invaluable.

If the ABC talks take a back-seat for the moment, keep the Washington communique beside you. It will come to the fore increasingly as the months go by.

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Jack McCallum, 15, of Matachewan, Ont., rescues youngsters from runaway raft

Two young boys had pushed a small, home-made raft out from shore and the swift current had quickly carried them out where there were dangerous rapids and whirlpools. Newsboy Jack McCallum heard their cries and, kicking off his boots, dove into the river and swam toward the pair. He reached the raft just as it was entering a swirling eddy. Trying to calm the youngsters down, the gallant youth began to push the raft against the current — swimming with one arm! Finally, with his two charges safe, he reached shore. We are proud to present *The Dow Award* to 15-year-old Jack McCallum.

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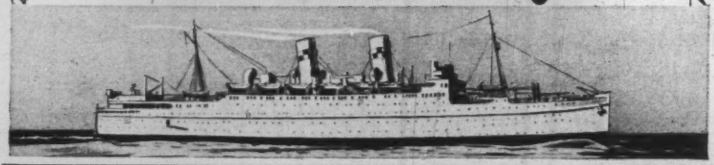

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U.S. business

TARIFF TRIMMING

HIGH TARIFF advocates in the United States are running to cover as the State Department starts the ball rolling for a drastic tariff-trimming parley with Canada and more than thirty other trading nations next year. American negotiators at this pending conference will be prepared to reduce many of the present United States duties as far as the present law allows—50 per cent below the rates of 1945.

Fortunately Congress does not have to be consulted on this projected assault on the tariff wall. Recent renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, minus any of the crippling amendments proposed, gave State Department officials the green light to go ahead. And they intend to make the most of the opportunity. Preparations for the tariff conference will take nine months; actual negotiations will consume another five months. So it will be late next year or early in 1951 before this third multilateral attack on the tariff barrier by Canada, the U.S. and the other cooperating nations becomes effective.

Policy-makers in the State Department are looking farther ahead than 1951, however. When the present trade agreements law expires they talk of asking Congress for a new act with even stronger teeth in it. They are boldly figuring on a law that will give the President power to halve tariffs once again from the levels attained in 1951. That would permit the lowering of many duties 75 per cent below the rates prevailing in 1945.

PROTECTION LOBBIES

SOME BUSINESSMEN think that the State Department is indulging in wishful thinking with this new blueprint on lower tariffs. They point out that the Truman administration was just plain lucky that the trade agreements act passed Congress just prior to Devaluation Day. Had devaluation come first, there probably would have been a number of onerous restrictions and conditions written into the law.

Familiar rumblings are beginning to be heard from groups of specialized interests who traditionally resent the importation of foreign goods. Pressure is being felt in Washington from the olive and lemon growers who are protesting Italian competition on the New York market; fishing interests, packers who are afraid of further shipments of Canadian beef, and dairy interests who do not want any more New Zealand butter sent here. Then there are the watchmakers, chinaware producers, the whiskey distillers who want less Scotch whiskey brought into the states and even the umbrella handle producers who are beginning to worry about imports from Asia.

But the State Department is counting on a continuation of the trend away from isolationism and towards freer trade. A New York banker, in discussing devaluation the other day, pointed out that as critics of English competitive effort and high cost, Americans are open to the retort that prohibitive tariff walls prevent a fair test for foreign goods in this market. "We boast of our efficiency in producing automobiles yet impose a 10 per cent tariff on Austins," he went on to say, adding that "we take pride in our modern textile mills yet impose a further unit impost of 37½ cents a pound on English broadcloth. We make it prohibitive for Canadians to sell finished paper products here although depending on them for our raw material. They should all be given a chance to match our products and prices." It's hard to believe that a banking spokesmen would have said that a few years ago.

TRUMAN: *Just plain lucky?*

AIRCRAFT AND DOLLARS

GREAT BRITAIN is about to receive dollar aid in a way that was not even mentioned in the tripartite Washington financial talks. The United States lead in commercial air transportation is fast slipping and may vanish entirely in the next three years. The American public doesn't realize it yet, but United States aircraft manufacturers do. And Congress is slowly becoming alerted to the situation.

Unlike either Britain or Canada, U.S. plane makers are not yet beyond the design study stage in jet or turboprop transports. American aircraft manufacturers have spent huge sums on their present planes and do not want to undertake new designs until they have recovered their losses on present models. Furthermore, they are afraid of ultimate nationalization if prototype development is subsidized here by the government as it has been in Great Britain.

Sentiment in highly placed Washington circles leans to the belief that it would be just as well if Canada and the U.K. took the leadership in new commercial planes. They have a commanding lead already in this field, with its large dollar-earning potential. Therefore it is unlikely that the U.S. government will push legislation to subsidize commercial plane ventures.

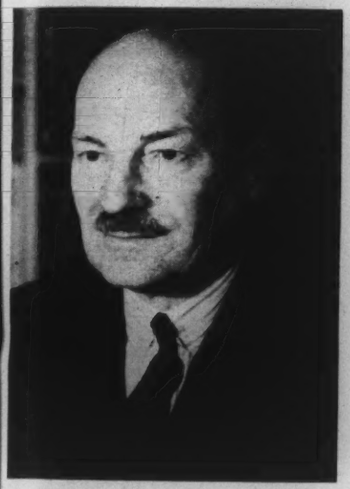
U.K. business

DEVALUATION AND LABOR

NOW THAT the shock and the exuberance have passed, the great devaluation is seen not as a solution of the postwar world's most intractable economic problem, but rather as a bold experiment promising a new harmony if it succeeds, but threatening a new disaster if it fails.

Those addicted to nightmares are beset with visions of labor trouble over half the world. The visions have some substance. For devaluation will serve no purpose if the countries with devalued currencies allow their internal costs to force up export prices to somewhere near the old levels, in terms of the hard currencies. Yet they cannot prevent an increase in their costs of living; which will cause—are causing already — stronger demands for higher wages. These demands the governments will have to resist. And the friction so caused might set off a spark that could cause a conflagration.

The workers will certainly put forward a good case. In Britain, for instance, even on the increase in living costs which can be foreseen already —mainly in food and clothing—there is a prospective increase of roughly 10 per cent in the household's weekly bill. For a family wage as low as £5 this means 10s a week additional outlay, and as families living on that scale have no margin of earnings on the old basis they will have to economize even on essentials. The position in some European countries is much worse.



ATTLEE: *Tact also is required.*

It may be necessary to make some concessions to those groups which are underpaid in relation to the main body of workers; but once the principle of wage-increases is acknowledged it is difficult to stop the process.

Similarly with goods: the foodstuffs, cotton textiles, metalware, and so on, whose prices will rise on account of increased raw material costs on purchases from the dollar area, will tend to draw up prices of all kinds of products, especially if more money is released as wages.

The governments will have to treat this labor question with extreme tact. The crude statement which has been made so often in the past year or two that an increase in wages cannot be tolerated is not good enough in a critical situation. Somehow it has to be explained that the very purpose of the currency adjustment is to reduce consumption at home, so that less is spent on imports and more goods are available for export. The governments, understandably reticent about living standards, begin at the other end: they say that at last the gap between imports and exports should soon be closed, without a hint that curtailment of consumption is to be the means of closing it. So when the standard of living declines the uninformed public merely sees the whole policy as a failure.

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has certainly taken chances in devaluing so heavily, from $4.03 to $2.80. It may be better to err on the side of pessimism, for it looks good when a devalued currency can be shown to be too cheap. But all the dangers of devaluation are, needless to say, accentuated when the change is overdone. The sudden deterioration of the terms of trade, the increase in prices due to higher import costs, and the reduction of supplies due to stimulation of exports, can put too heavy a strain on an economy already tightly stretched.

Some months of more austere living can be readily borne if the new equilibrium is established and recovery proceeds from there. The fear among economists in Europe now is that the new equilibrium will not be established by devaluation. It is acknowledged that the effect on the dollar reserves is a quite unknown quantity.

The expansion of the dollar-earning exports needed to close the gap without further economy of dollar-costing imports — ruled out by the British Chancellor for the present—is somewhat awesome.

WHERE IT HURTS

WHILE Sir Stafford Cripps was stubbornly clinging to the four dollar pound, the British were subjected to a great deal of pressure from the United States and from Europe to devalue. Now, however, perhaps because of the extent of the devaluation, the tune is changing.

Some sharp criticisms have been leveled at the British from Italy, France and Germany who feel that the British have stolen a march on them in devaluing the pound so much. There are indications that there might be a general reversion to the pre-war policy of competitive exchange devaluation.

The prospects aren't too bright in the United States either, where the success of devaluation depends largely on whether or not the Americans have discarded their conventional reaction to competition from foreign goods in the domestic market. There is some doubt that congressmen will be able —or willing—to resist pressure from lobbies seeking protection in one form or another—particularly if there is any substantial amount of unemployment in the country.

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CANADA'S IRON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 70

is expected to bring the proven reserves to well over 400 million tons, and only a small part of the possible iron-bearing rock formations have been drilled as yet.

Between the ore in the ground and the ore at the steel mills, however, lies the need for $200,000,000 financing to provide a 350-mile railway to the St. Lawrence, a port at Seven Islands, a 50,000-horsepower hydro-electric plant and equipment for the mines and railway. When financing is arranged, the ore could be brought into production in about five years.

There would be little difficulty about the financing were it not for the problem of markets. At present, this appears to present a real hurdle.

The Ungava deposits can not be brought along bit by bit from small beginnings, like the Helen or Steep Rock mines. Owing to the huge capital expenditure necessary to open up this remote land, the Hollinger-Hanna people do not consider that it would be economic to start operations with less than an initial output of 10 million tons a year.

Markets

Where could 10 million tons of ore be marketed? Some might be used at the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation's steel mills at Sydney, N.S., in combination with their Wabana ore, but the quantity would be relatively small. The United Kingdom is understood to offer a possible market for around 2 million tons, if satisfactory means of payment can be arranged. There might be a market for another 2 million tons on the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially if the projected new steel mill in New England should materialize. But the major market for the Labrador ore must be found in the great mid-continent steel centres, like Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago, which are now served with Lake Superior ores.

Reaching those markets at competitive costs hinges very largely on the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. So does reaching the market at Hamilton.

With the Seaway, it is believed that Labrador ores could compete with Lake Superior ores, for they have the advantage of a higher average grade, lower taxes and royalties, almost no stripping costs, and bonuses for manganese and lump ore to counterbalance the longer rail haul and longer time of passage through the St. Lawrence and Welland canals. Without the Seaway, transportation costs seem prohibitive.

What happens will depend chiefly on how urgently that Labrador ore is wanted in the United States. It could be the lever that would stir Congress to make the Deep Waterway a reality. Or Canada might think it worth while to go ahead on the Seaway alone. (S.N. Sept. 27)

Future Growth

With a treasure trove of iron ore lying idly in the ground in Labrador and Quebec at present, however, there are many Canadians who are quite understandably impatient at the apparent slowness in getting started. There is a widespread belief that we could just as well expand our own iron and steel industry to take care of the Ungava ore, and that instead of shipping so much ore out of the country, we might far better make pig iron or steel out of it right here in Canada.

It is worth looking at this proposition carefully, both as to present and future possibilities.

Fundamentally, there are just two ways in which Canada's basic iron

Gaining in value from sea to sea

With the addition of the Newfoundland mills, one of which is the biggest of its kind in the world, pulp and paper becomes even more important to Canada. Amidst industry, pulp and paper is first in employment, wages paid, exports, and production. It benefits all Canadians from sea to sea.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

118 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-79

and steel production could be expanded immediately:

1. To make steel shapes now imported, chiefly from the U.S., for use in Canada.

2. To make pig iron, steel ingots, rolled steel shapes, etc., for export.

Looking at the first, we find that the Canadian iron and steel industry has been constantly extending the range of products made in this country over many years. But we shall continue to import a wide variety of steel shapes from the States for a long time to come, for the simple reason that the Canadian market is not large enough to warrant such specialized production. There is undoubtedly room for further expansion in this direction, but not enough to make a dint on Ungava's projected 10-million ton output.

The other idea of making pig iron or steel ingots for export instead of

—Globe and Mail

D. M. HOGARTH

shipping raw ore is very attractive. The proponents of this idea point out that it would provide more employment in Canada and that we would get a better price for the partially processed product than for the ore. Quebec has been particularly interested in the possibilities of developing a new steel industry in the St. Lawrence Valley for the express purpose of processing Ungava ore.

But Professor Gerard Letendre, director of mining and metallurgy at Laval University, who made a study of this question last year, reported to the Quebec Government that a complete steel works, in addition to a pig iron plant, to process such a quantity of ore would cost around $1.4 billion; and that there was no indication a market for such a quantity of steel could be found.

The Catch

The catch is that, while the United States steel industry is ready to take substantial quantities of Canadian ore if we can get it to market, most countries today seem to have a passion for producing their iron and steel themselves.

So, for the present, our great opportunity in iron ore lies in becoming a major exporter to the United States.

But ultimately, our iron ore resources will also provide the base for the future expansion of Canada as an industrial nation. As Canada grows—in population, in industrialization, in new secondary iron and steel industries, and in a greater per capita use of steel—the expansion of our present steel mills and the growth of a great St. Lawrence industrial area with its own steel industry are logical developments. What seem castles-in-Spain today are likely to turn into real visions of the future.

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Canadian business

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 73

Canada on a bilateral basis. But neither the U.K. nor the ERP authorities look at it on a bilateral basis. Their object is to cover the total dollar deficit (within the limits set by Congress) of the participating countries. The Canadian government has too often chided the U.K. for its bilateral trade policies to object to the multilateral outlook in this case.

■ THE 1948-49 REPORT of the provincial auditor gave Albertans a pleasant surprise. During the year the province's revenues totalled $70,445,624. This was exactly $18,770,061 more than they expected. The reason, of course, was the multimillion dollar revenue from oil. Apparently unimpressed by this, Premier Manning complained about a mere $140,000 that the devaluation of the Canadian dollar will cost the Alberta Government when it makes interest payments on bonds held in the U.S.

INSURANCE:

Fully as Strong

CANADIAN INSURANCE companies, especially those covering fire risks, used to be more or less under a handicap in competing for business with the powerful British and foreign companies operating in this country, because of the prevailing impression that the relatively smaller native institutions did not afford the same degree of security as the strong outside companies with their enormous assets and with, in many cases, a world-wide spread of risks.

Whatever valid reason there may have been in the past for such a view has long ceased to exist. In a just-published abstract report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, the strength of the business and financial position of the Canadian companies operating under Dominion registry is made patent. The report shows clearly that the security provided for the risks assumed by Canadian companies operating under Dominion registry has, over a long period, not been excelled by any group of outside companies doing business in the Dominion. It has proved that fire and casualty, as well as life, insurance companies can be organized in Canada, and developed into institutions which afford security to their policyholders fully on a par with that furnished by any of the other strong and sound licensed companies doing business here.

MINES:

It Was Big Enough

BY LAST WEEK, after initial disappointment at the small (9 per cent) devaluation of Canada's dollar in terms of U.S. funds, most Canadian mining men seemed to have decided it was big enough to cause a really worth-while stimulation of gold output. Base metal and iron mining operators, too, particularly those disposing of their product in the United States, felt that they stood to profit in a substantial way.

It was thought, further, that Canadian devaluation should bring about a return of investment and venture capital from across the border, which had been shut off since the dollar parity decision of July, 1946.

The question of continued government cost-aid assistance was also to the fore and Ottawa announced that gold mines would receive the full benefit of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, as well as devaluation, for the rest of the current year. However, in 1950 it would be scaled down, reducing the assistance accorded any mine by an amount equal to $3.50 an ounce, and probably would be abolished entirely in 1951, which proposals in the main were regarded by the mining industry as fair and reasonable.

OIL:

Manitoba Next?

THOUGH OIL in Alberta gets most attention, and Saskatchewan comes next, they're not overlooking Manitoba. The search for oil in commercial quantities in that province is going ahead. Some big money is behind tests now being made in southwestern Manitoba and in other areas south from Neepawa to the international boundary. Extensive tests are scheduled for next year by the California Standard Oil Co.

SHIPBUILDING:

We're Losing Ground

UNLESS SHIPBUILDING costs in Canada can be reduced, there will be job troubles for the country's trained shipyard workers. It costs Canadian yards about 20 per cent more to launch a ship than it costs yards in other countries. During the war, high costs didn't matter, and Canada became an important shipbuilding nation. Now, however, in this industry, Canada is losing ground and is even below war occupied countries like France, Italy, Denmark and Japan in tonnage turned out.

Could your business survive the death of your partner?

There's a Mutual Life of Canada plan which makes it easier for the survivor to meet the financial problems involved in the loss of a partner. It also enables him to take over the business and assures the late partner's estate a proper value for its interest.

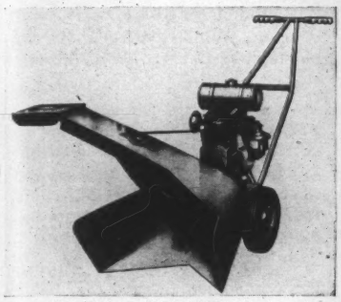
Call our representative and let him tell you how to protect your business against the financial strain created by the loss of partners and key men.

Protection at low cost

new products

■ There's a glove on the market that has a new twist. It features a zippered pocket built into the palm. The pocket is big enough to accommodate street car tickets, change and a couple of bills. If you are one of those people who have to keep buying streetcar tickets because the ones you have are inclined to hide in match folders, you'll be interested in this item.

■ This snow blower is designed to prevent the callouses and backache which often follow snow shovelling. Designed for the home-owner, "Sensation Sno-Blow" is equipped with a standard 1½ h.p. gasoline engine. A 16-inch path is cleared by a multi-blade propeller which will throw the



SNO BLOW

snow 25 feet away from the cleared path. The distance the snow is blown can be regulated. "Sno-blow" is the product of Sensation Mower Inc., and is designed to be as useful on the sidewalk and driveway in the winter, as is the power lawnmower in the front yard in the summer.

■ The Irrigation Equipment Co. of Kingsville, Ont., is manufacturing a portable aluminum irrigation system. With a motor driving a centrifugal pump, a system of two-inch lateral lines, each with six sprinklers handles 100 gallons of water every minute. The sections of aluminum pipe are so light that two men can move the whole system to another dry spot in half an hour. Four or five acres of land can be thoroughly doused in a day.

■ An all-purpose hydraulic lift and conveyor has been developed by the Lempco Products, Inc. One man operates it and it can be pushed around factory or shop to whatever needs lifting. The mast height is 72 inches, and the boom elevates to a height of 9 ft. 7 inches. "Mobilcrane" is the name, and it comes in two models—Model 1, which will handle one ton loads and Model 2 which can handle two tons. The machine is available through agents in Canada.

■ An American company, the Beta Brush people in Brooklyn, N.Y. have found a solution to the problem of thoroughly cleaning hairbrushes. The rows of bristles are mounted on separate pieces of plastic. They are easily freed for washing by unscrewing the nut at the end of the brush to release the metal clamp which holds them in place. The manufacturers claim the brush will last a lifetime.

■ A process for keeping fog off your windows has been developed by a U.S. firm. The fluid is applied with a squeegee and seems to be no more trouble than washing your windows. Each application may be effective for as long as a month.

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business briefs

■ **Interprovincial Pipe Line Co.** has announced its plans for financing the construction of a pipe line from Edmonton to Superior, Wis. Four per cent convertible sinking fund debentures totalling $7,500,000 are offered to the public. These are part of a $17,000,000 issue authorized for immediate issuance; the balance — $9,500,000 — is being sold privately by the company to Imperial Oil and others.

Imperial has guaranteed an average daily throughput of 59,673,000 barrel miles. If they, or others, can't provide that much oil, then the Imperial people will have to make up the difference to the pipe line company in cash.

Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. will operate the line as a common carrier. At the moment they plan on charging rates that will provide a revenue of 55 cents a barrel. Part of this will be in US funds. This is less than one third the present railway tank car rates for crude oil.

REPORTS

■ For the first six months of 1949 **Empire Brass Manufacturing Co.** shows a net profit of $369,315. Sales for the period were over 25 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year. During the period working capital increased by $27,973, and for June 30, 1949, is given as $1,170,038.

■ Contraction of foreign business because of currency difficulties, and plans for expansion have led the board of directors of **Atlas Steels Ltd.** to vote to pass the quarterly dividend which is normally payable in November. The company's working capital position is strong, and the directors believe that resources will be ample to cover the outlays involved in the expansion.

■ Directors of **Algoma Steel Corp.** have voted to split the company's shares four for one. On October 17 a special general meeting of shareholders will be held to approve the proposal.

Giving effect to the stock split, the company would have 1,650,800 shares outstanding out of 4,000,000 authorized.

■ Net earnings of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** for August are given as $1,597,773. This is a drop of $314,970 from the corresponding figure last year. Working expenses totalled $29,277,957 compared with $29,029,114 in August last year.

■ Canadian dividend payments for September totalled $37,098,185. This is the highest figure for any corresponding month so far. Payments for September 1948 amounted to $32,435,520 and for September 1947, $29,992,200. The bulk of the increase is due to higher dividend rates paid by Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Distillers' Corp.—Seagram's Ltd., Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Powel River Co., and Hiram Walker—Gooderham and Worts Ltd.

■ **Canada and Dominion Sugar Co.** is building a million-dollar storage warehouse in Montreal for raw sugar. The warehouse will be 500 feet long and 120 feet wide, and the 60,000 feet of floor space will be supported by more than 2,000 piles.

■ **Anacon Lead Mines** reports an operating profit of $120,766 for the six month period ended June 30, 1949. During the period a total of 74,221 tons were mined which realized a profit of $1.63 a ton.

■ **A. E. Ames and Co.** announce that, to date, total bond financing for the year stands at $690,015,393 compared with $938,062,299 a year ago. These figures exclude government short term financing.

APPOINTMENTS

■ **J. I. Simpson** has retired as general manager of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Ltd. He is succeeded as general manager by **D. B. Collett.** Mr. Simpson will remain president of the company.

■ **E. D. Parker** has been appointed an assistant general manager of the Royal Trust Co. He will continue as superintendent of branches of the company.

■ **E. B. McInerney** has been appointed to the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada. He was formerly manager of the London, England, branch of the bank.

IBM Electric . . . the Trend in Typing

The new IBM Electric Typewriter offers both employer and typist many advantages. Foremost is its saving of human energy. Typing is almost effortless.

Next in importance is the outstanding quality of the work it produces. Each typed impression is uniform, giving to the finished work an appearance which is invariably neat and pleasing to read.

The experience of many years in manufacturing all-electric (and only electric) typewriters has resulted in excellence of operation and beauty of styling . . . hence the wide acceptance of IBM Electric Typewriters by typists and businessmen alike.

The IBM representative nearest you will demonstrate the many new features of the IBM Electric Typewriter.

If it's IBM . . . it is electric

IBM

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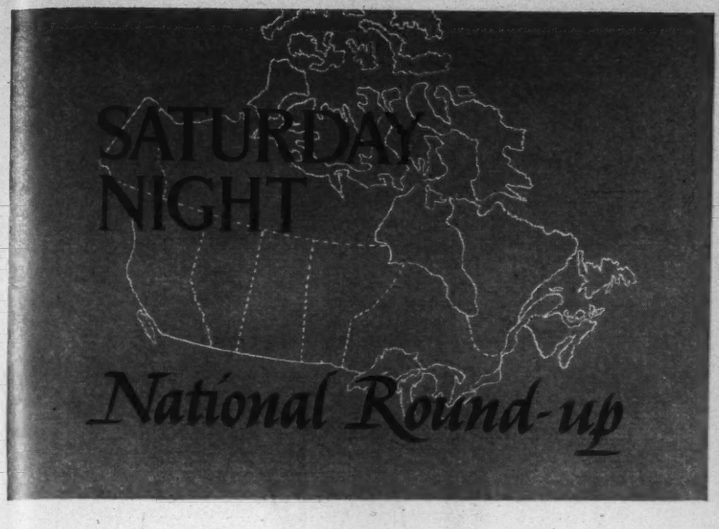
ELECTRIC ACCOUNTING MACHINES . . . SERVICE BUREAU FACILITIES
PROOF MACHINES . . . TIME RECORDERS AND ELECTRIC TIME SYSTEMS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY LIMITED - HEAD OFFICE: 36 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO



NEW BRUNSWICK:

Lobster Lobby

LOBSTER FISHING seasons in New Brunswick seem at first glance to have been arranged by the Department of Utter Confusion instead of the Department of Fisheries. Actually, they're carefully worked out, after long study, to give the fisherman the best possible chance to make money without depleting the lobster fisheries.

This complicates the enforcement of closed seasons on other parts of the coast, since if a man is caught on the road with a truckload of lobsters it is hard to prove they were not taken legally. Lately, encouraged by this fact, poachers have been more active than ever and there have been several "incidents" out on the water which might have resulted in the death of enforcement officers trying to arrest lawbreakers.

Most fishermen regret the situation and would like to do something about it. But they're clannish, have their own code of honor, and refuse to "squeal" on poachers. Now there's a suggestion from fishermen themselves that they take enforcement into their own hands. The method would be to form organizations which all fishermen would be persuaded to join by one means or another. Every member of such organizations would solemnly swear to observe the law, and any who broke his word would be hauled on the carpet by his fellow fishermen and disciplined by them.

A scheme of this kind has worked on Quebec's Magdalen Islands, might just fill the bill in New Brunswick, where enforcement efforts by established authorities are not 100 per cent successful, to say the least.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Old Old Salt

IT WAS "OLD HOME WEEK" at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia's deep-sea fishing centre and home of the famous schooner Bluenose.

The occasion: the thirteenth annual Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and Fishermen's Reunion, the only exhibition of its kind in Canada.

At the official opening of the Exhibition by John Fisher, nationally-known CBC commentator, a distinguished guest was present. He was 93-year-old Captain Adam Knickle, a pioneer of the Lunenburg fishing industry, who celebrated his birthday on that day. Captain Knickle, whose home on Heckman's Island, a few miles from Lunenburg, overlooks the broad Atlantic, told the large audience that he started his career as a fisherman at the age of seven years. At 23 he became master of his ship and sailed to practically every fishing ground in the world during his sea career.

Today Capt. Knickle could pass for 60. He enjoyed his visit to the Exhibition, renewed old acquaintances and hoped to be back again in 1950. His motto for a healthy and long life: "Hard work, plenty of fresh air and a love of the land and sea."

QUEBEC:

Iron Curtain

THE TANGLED love-life of Quebec jewellery salesman J. Albert Guay and the air disaster which killed twenty-three persons on Sept. 9, continues to be front page news across Canada.

Latest name to get in the columns is that of Premier Duplessis of Quebec who last week-end dropped an iron curtain over investigations. Holding the Attorney-General's portfolio in the Quebec Government, Premier Duplessis instructed provincial police to withhold further information. His department has ordered a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Guay whose husband has been charged with murder in connection with a home-made bomb said to have caused the explosion of the CPA twin-engined plane.

Dynamite expert Ovide Cote admitted helping, unwittingly, in the construction of the bomb. He told police he went to have his watch fixed by Genereux Ruest on Sept. 1. Ruest is a brother of Mrs. Arthur Pitre who admits placing a mystery package aboard the aircraft shortly before the explosion. Cote said Guay and another man were in the shop and he was questioned about the use of dynamite with a battery "to blow up a trout hole". He told them about dynamite caps and fuses but warned them against fishing this way. It is understood that police believe Ruest and Mrs. Pitre were used as dupes in constructing and delivering the bomb. They are expected to be chief Crown witnesses against Guay.

Lucky Seven

ONE CHURCHMAN has called it a "most retrograde step." Postal authorities said they would look into the business. Lawyers promised to ponder the issue. But Quebec, it appears, is headed for a state lottery.

The issue—to establish a lottery in aid of "legitimate purposes, such as education and public health"—is by no means new. What got the ball rolling again was a brief remark by Premier Duplessis that he had plans to introduce a bill to that effect at the next session of the legislature (probably January).

Once before (in 1934) similar legislation had been introduced in the House by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, then premier. At that time, Mr. Duplessis, as leader of the opposition, seconded the bill. It quickly passed both Houses and, in due course, it became a provincial statute. But, according to the wording of the bill, nothing was to be done about the matter until section 236 of the Federal Criminal Code is amended to permit the holding of lotteries.

Mr. Justice Ernest Bertrand, then a private member, immediately introduced legislation in the Commons to make the necessary changes. Mr. Bennett was against it. So was Mr. King. The vote was a free one, but the bill was defeated at its first reading. It never got another chance.

Four years later, on March 31, 1938, the Ontario Legislature carried a resolution asking the Federal House

PREMIER DUPLESSIS

to pass legislation to permit the provinces to hold sweepstakes. The vote was 48 to 34. Ottawa was duly informed, but that's as far as it got.

Chances are that any new legislation would be devoid of qualifying clauses like the ones in the Taschereau bill. That it will pass both Houses is certain. Nor is it likely that Ottawa would disallow such legislation. After all, the measure is popular.

Prosecution? The code provides penalties up to two years in penitentiary plus fines not exceeding 2,000 dollars. Crown prosecutors, provincially appointed, are not likely to lay charges. Nor, if the legislation is allowed, could federal authorities very well press the matter.

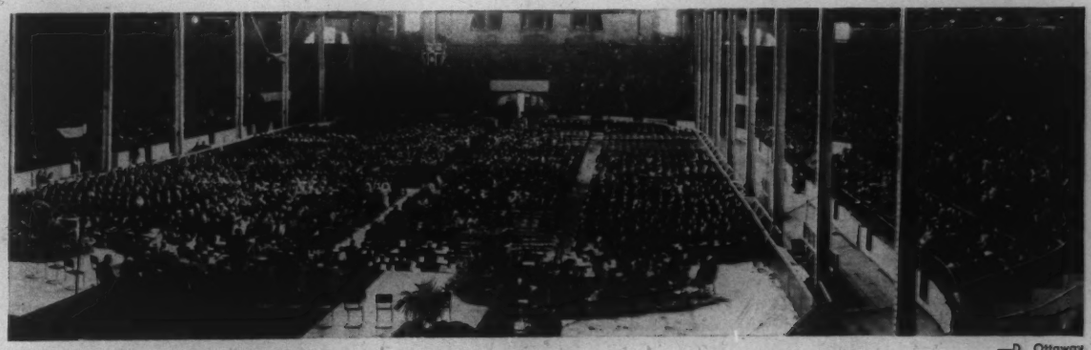
Meanwhile the first outside reaction reached Quebec. Said an Ontario Government official: "Anybody peddling tickets for Quebec lotteries in Ontario will risk prosecution."

SASKATCHEWAN:

Political Pot Simmering

WITH TWO BY-ELECTIONS in the offing, the political pot is beginning to simmer again in Saskatchewan. The two vacancies in the province's 50-seat legislature exist in Cannington where former Liberal premier W. J. Patterson resigned to take a post with the board of transport commissioners, and in Gull Lake, due to the death of Alvin C. Murray, CCF.

Although the election writ was never issued, it was unofficially set for Oct. 17 but with the recent death of the Gull Lake member, the date has been set back on the assumption that



—D. Ottaway

TWO NATIONS *mourn at mass memorial service in Toronto's Coliseum for Noronic victims. Probe is now under way.*

the CCF Government of the province now prefers to hold both on the same day. A November date is now considered most likely.

Until the death of Mr. Murray, there was evident fairly intensive organizational work by the CCF in Cannington which has since slackened off, giving rise to the premise that the government will hold the two votes on the same day. Reasons back of this are considered to be psychological. Based on previous votes in the Cannington constituency, the CCF stands in a fair way to lose the seat. It has been held by a Liberal since it was established. But in Gull Lake, the CCF are conceded the edge based on votes in the last two provincial elections. And at the present time there are no momentous issues in sight.

Although the Progressive-Conservatives are unlikely to nominate candidates for these contests, the party is not entirely idle. On Oct. 11 and 12 a provincial election will be held in Regina for the purpose of electing a new leader to take the place of Rupert Ramsay, Saskatoon, who resigned last fall to move to British Columbia because of his wife's health.

MANITOBA:

Fighting A Tradition

THOUGH ALL ENDED well from the Government's point of view, there were anxious moments before the result of the vote on Coalition was announced at the Liberal-Progressive convention here last week.

It was, of course, inevitable that the Liberal victory in the June general election should make the party machine restive. Coalition, from the Liberal point of view, has been fine where it is represented by Liberal candidates but not so good when a Tory or Social Crediter has the nomination. Spurred on by Mr. St. Laurent's success, constituency organizations and would-be candidates have recently shown themselves ambitious to complete the rout of the Conservative party which collected only one federal seat in the province on June 27.

But Manitoba politics are not straightforward. This has been a province governed by coalitions since 1922. When Premier Norris was defeated and Mr. Bracken left his university chair to enter politics, the Government which he led was an amalgamation of Liberals, Progressives, and nothing-at-alls. The simon pure Liberals remained a separate entity until well on into the Bracken regime and they were in fact the first group to succumb to the Bracken amalgamation theory of politics. They were followed in 1941 by the Conservatives, CCF and Social Crediters and the House today is made of coalition supporters, numbering 36, a few independents and the CCF which walked out of the Government in 1945.

So the protest movement which had its climax last week was really an attempt to finish what has become almost a fixture in the province. But the Opposition was fighting a tradition and did well to muster 261 votes against 418 supporting coalition. Had the convention been earlier the result might have been even more in their favor but the two weeks' grace given coalition supporters enabled them to rally delegates. Furthermore, the manoeuvring against coalition by federal Liberal members, which has since been blandly denied, was halted and at least a semblance of neutrality appeared in Ottawa.

The Young Liberals who had played a leading part in the revolt went down fighting but by now the party machine is being put together and everything should be ready for the provincial election on November 10. The smoke is clearing in the backrooms and Mr. Campbell is not only premier but leader of the party.

ONTARIO:

Job Going

ONTARIO'S LIBERALS still have to find a new leader. The resignation of Farquhar Oliver was accepted "with regret" last week-end by a standing vote of the management committee of the provincial association, after a three-hour meeting behind closed doors. He will, however, continue to act as leader in the Legislature for the present.

President of the association, Norman L. Mathews will set up a committee representative of all factions in the party to survey the leadership field and report to a convention to be held possibly next May.

Answering friends of Mr. Oliver who wished to give him the opportunity to reconsider his decision, Mr. Mathews said that acceptance of his resignation did not prevent Mr. Oliver from making another bid for leadership—he could indeed become leader again if a convention reaffirmed confidence in him.

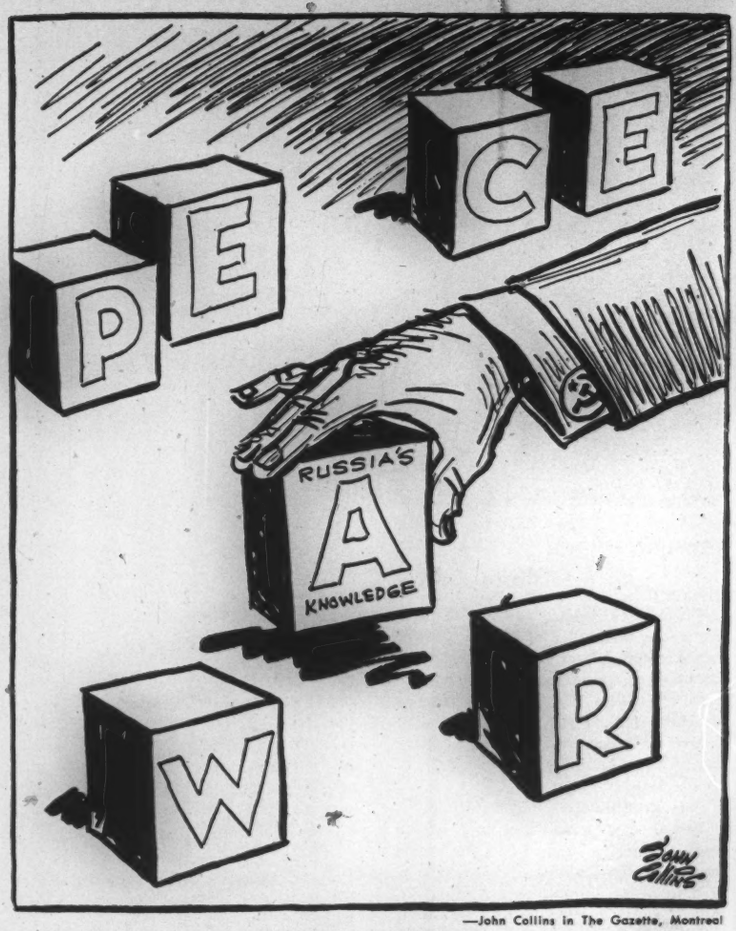
NEWFOUNDLAND:

Pick And Shovel

BACK FROM a short visit to Ottawa, Premier Smallwood reported that the Federal Government is ready to spend about 2½ millions on slum clearance in St. John's, provided some contributions are forthcoming from the new province. The idea is to knock down about 500 houses, already considered unfit for human habitation. The Premier said if the houses could be erected at a cost of $5,000 each, then 500 would be built. The Federal Government would subscribe 75 per cent of the cost of acquiring the land if the province found the other 25 per cent. The same arrangement would apply with the cost of the houses.

On the road question, Mr. Smallwood says there will be a twenty-foot wide, 500-mile paved highway right across Newfoundland, from St. John's to Port aux Basques, but secondary roads will be built by old-fashioned methods—pick and shovel—in order to provide much needed work for the growing ranks of unemployed.

Smallwood's "pick and shovel" proposal has been variously received. One school of thought considers the machine-made road is offering the better job for the people's money; the supporters of the Premier contend his idea is far more advantageous for the overall economy of the country.



—John Collins in The Gazette, Montreal

WHICH WILL IT SPELL?

—Globe and Mail

THE PM *examines gates of RCAF station at Trenton, Ont., gift from participants in tribute to Canada's part in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Great Britain's Secretary of State for Air Arthur Henderson, Australian and New Zealand High Commissioners Frank M. Forde, James Thorne (behind).*

No Thanks

ON OCT. 10 Newfoundland celebrates the first Thanksgiving Day in its history. Whether or not there is widespread thanksgiving has yet to be determined for Newfoundlanders who are still raw from the union battle snarl "What have we to be thankful for?" Added to their troubles is the loss of the traditional Oct. 1 whole holiday (to mark opening of shooting season) in favor of the mainland custom.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

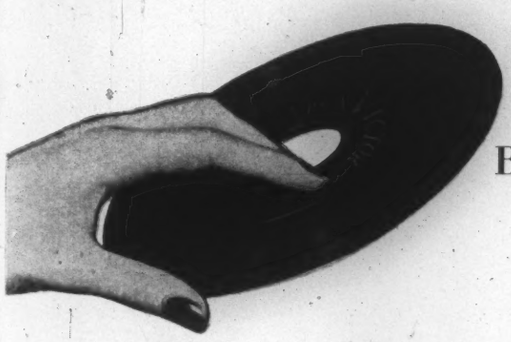
Bag Limit

WEST COAST SPORTSMEN hunting on Vancouver Island have less than four weeks to bag a deer. The season's limit on pheasants is ten and the possession limit is two.

In a move that caught hunters and sporting goods salesman by surprise, the deer season was ordered closed on Oct. 31, fifteen days earlier than the original Nov. 15 deadline of the British Columbia Game Department.

Pheasant hunters must tag every bird shot with a band purchased from the Game Department at a nominal fee. Holders of hunting licenses will be sold ten bands and must mark their pheasants as soon as they have been shot.

All Canada is applauding RCA Victor's *greatest musical achievement*



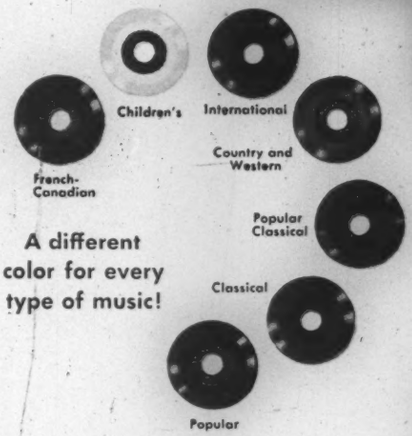
BETTER MUSIC AT LESS COST

It's RCA Victor's new 45 rpm system of recorded music

For the first time, a record and an automatic player have been designed especially for each other. See and hear the amazing new RCA Victor 45 rpm system at your RCA Victor dealer's right away. You'll discover "live-talent" tone of a clarity and color almost beyond belief. That's because ALL the music — *for the first time in history* — is in the distortion-free zone away from the centre of the record. These non-breakable vinyl records cost only 75¢ for popular, $1.25 for Red Seal, wear up to 10 times longer than ordinary records — and there's virtually *no* surface noise.

You'll discover new conveniences to match this musical brilliance and economy. The world's fastest automatic changer plays more than 40 minutes with just one touch of a button and it's smaller, more compact than you would have believed possible. Records are smaller too — only 6⅞" wide — and all the same size for every type of music. All fit the same changer, play in any 'mixture' or sequence you choose . . . and stack in an ordinary bookshelf — 150 of them to the foot.

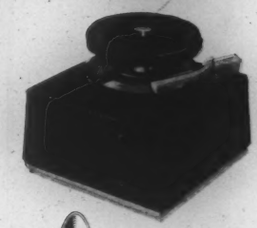
There's a thrilling musical experience in store for you — at your RCA Victor dealer's.



A different color for every type of music!

If you own a conventional player *you can continue to enjoy a full selection of 78 rpm RCA Victor recordings. All new RCA Victor releases will be issued on the 10" and 12" conventional records too!*

This amazingly inexpensive "plug-in" player is all you need to enjoy the new 45 rpm records through your present radio or radio-phonograph. Plays up to 8 records — more than 40 minutes. Can be easily connected to your present set. Model 9-JY **$29.95**



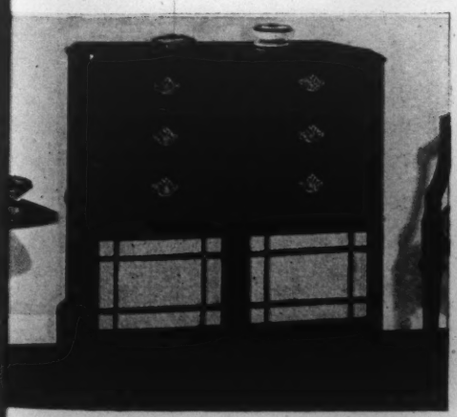
A complete automatic phonograph less than 10" square! Takes up to 8 of the new 45 rpm records, plays more than 40 minutes with world's fastest, simplest changer. You'll hardly believe a set so small could have such glorious tone and volume, could cost so little. Model 9-EY-3 **$54.95**

ALL WITH THE FAMOUS *"Golden Throat"*
Finest tone system in RCA Victor history

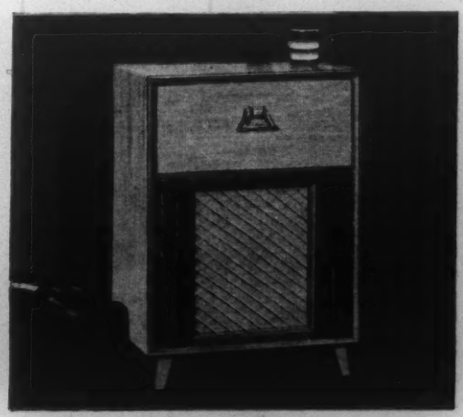
RCA VICTOR

...WORLD LEADER IN RADIO...FIRST IN RECORDED MUSIC...FIRST IN TELEVISION

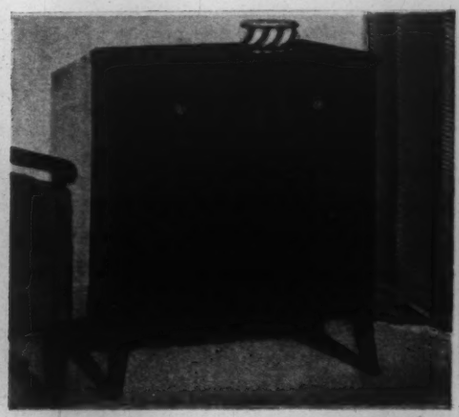
The secret of "live talent" quality Theoretically, every record can have a "Quality Zone", in which no distortion occurs. Here is the *first* to be recorded *entirely* in the "Quality Zone". A new speed, size and groove have all made possible a record free from distortion over its entire playing surface.



The period dignity of Chippendale with Chinese influence in gleaming walnut veneers. In this exquisite cabinet, you'll find a powerful 9-tube Standard and Short Wave radio . . . storage for 216 of the new 6⅞" records . . . and the sensational new 45 rpm System. RCA Victor 9-W-91.

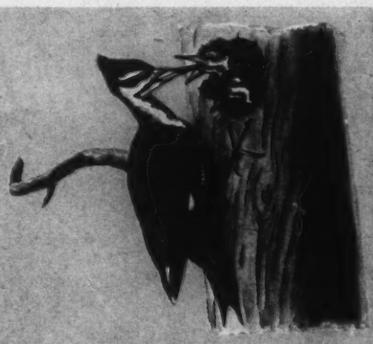


Compactly designed for the apartment-sized modern interior . . . superbly executed in walnut, mahogany or natural blonde Korina. Top front panel opens down . . . 45 rpm automatic record player rolls out at touch of a finger. Selective 5-tube Standard radio. RCA Victor 9-W-501.



Styled in the 18th century Sheraton tradition . . . in your choice of lustrous mahogany, walnut or limed oak veneers. Upper front panel opens down, desk fashion, to reveal radio and 45 rpm phonograph. Superb Standard and Short Wave reception with powerful 7-tube radio. RCA Victor 9-W-15.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker



NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKERS make their nests in holes they carve out of trees. As woodpeckers seldom use the same nest for a second year . . .

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE and other tree-nesting ducks which cannot carve out their own nests are able to use them for raising their young.

This is another sequence of events that helps to keep nature in balance.

'NATURE IN BALANCE' IS *Nature Unspoiled*

IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN that some animals depend on others for their food. These food chains help keep the right proportions amongst all plant and animal life. But there are other "chains" that help keep nature in balance.

One of these exists between the northern pileated woodpecker and the American golden-eye duck. The woodpecker's nesting hole is used the following year by tree-nesting ducks. As these ducks largely depend on unused woodpecker nests for their homes, this means that where woodpeckers are scarce, tree-nesting ducks are also likely to be scarce.

This is only one way that woodpeckers help us—they also protect our trees by devouring thousands of tree-killing beetles and other destructive insects. All woodpeckers are definitely beneficial and should not be molested.

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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†*Nature Unspoiled* — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

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